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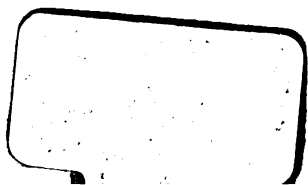
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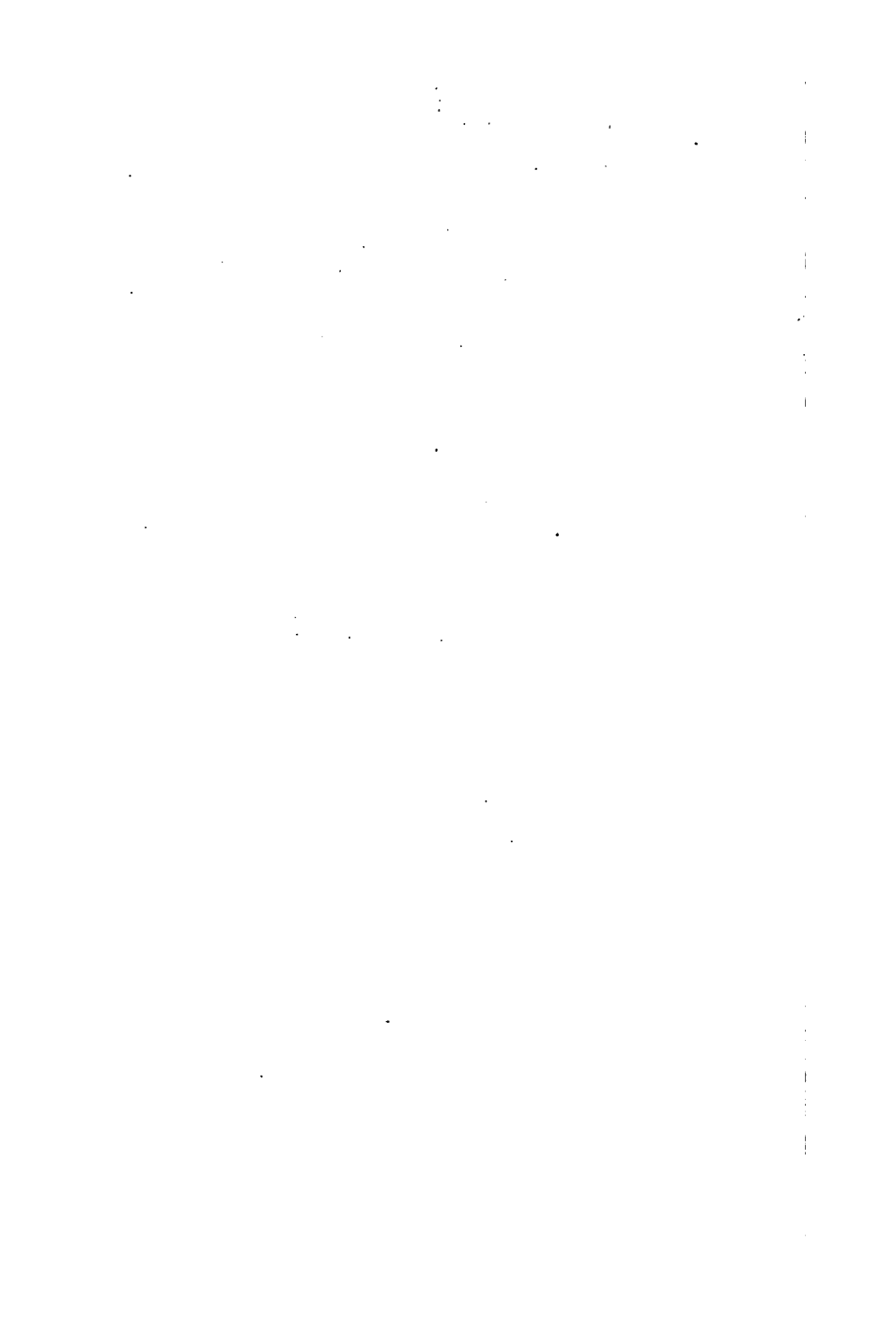
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THE
NEW DELECTUS;
OR,
EASY STEPS TO LATIN CONSTRUING:
FOR THE
USE OF PUPILS COMMENCING THE LANGUAGE.

ADAPTED TO THE BEST LATIN GRAMMARS,

WITH A DICTIONARY ATTACHED.

BY THE
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PREFACE.

It is my endeavour in these pages to supply a desideratum which I have long felt in the tuition of pupils commencing Latin. I have never been able to meet with any work fit for the initiation of very young pupils in Latin construing. The books used are either far above their intellect, or are so unconnected in their sentences, that it is nearly impossible for the pupil to discover and apprehend their meaning.

The following Work, which has been constructed after much consideration of the powers of the juvenile mind, and of memory generally, takes for its chief principles—*familiarity* of the object mentioned, and *continuity* of idea. In the case of such words as ‘rosa,’

'anchora,' &c., the *identity* of the Latin word with the English one lets the idea come clearly to the learner's mind; or if it be such a word as 'sol,' or 'pater,' the idea represented is also *familiar* and clear to him; and his attention is alive to understand whatever is stated in the sentence respecting such an object; whereas, if you cause him to read such a sentence as 'Magnum vectigal est parsimonia,' or 'Sapiens est rex,' or great part of the sentences with which our elementary works are filled, he may repeat as a parrot what you tell him is the signification, but his own apprehension of the idea will be vague and discouraging; and consequently he will neither understand nor well remember the Latin words.

As to the second topic, *continuity of idea*, I conceive that the ordinary farrago of unconnected sentences acts very prejudicially, baulking the mind directly that its apprehension is awakened.

For the above failings, viz., the introduction of abstract terms, and also of historical and philosophical allusions *beyond* the juvenile taste or apprehension, and for their objection-

able desultory character, I have regarded the usual manuals as unfit to convey the first principles of Latin construing in the *readiest* and *easiest* way. They may do exceedingly well to test subsequently a youth's acquisition of the first principles, but they are ill-suited to convey the first outlines of the language. I have therefore endeavoured to prepare lessons in construing, which are free from abstract and remote topics, and wherein continuity of subject may act as a help to the juvenile student.

In addition to the improvements on the preceding heads, I confine myself in Part I. to about a dozen grand features of construction, deferring all minor points and niceties, and even deferring some integral but less important features of Latin Syntax, to be acquired subsequently, though I would by no means exclude any further elucidation of Syntax that a teacher may feel disposed to throw in *en passant*. My theory is, that a student should first acquire the leading features of a language, and at a future stage fill in the minor and less important ones.

And as the age is very young at which

the pupils commence, I have thought it best to give in Part I. only the *Active Verbs*, and not often to introduce the subjunctive mood or the imperative mood, leaving also the *Passive Verbs*, as well as the irregular and defective Verbs, to be taken up at a future stage; and I fully believe the youthful mind will have enough to do in this limited sphere. I have, moreover, modelled the sentences somewhat in compliance with the order of the English rather than the Latin idiom; for I am of opinion that it is hopeless to endeavour to teach the elegance of the Latin order before the vocabulary and first principles of the language are partially acquired, to say nothing of several of the rules usually given about the Latin order of words being false and absurd. I have also used repeatedly the same words, or cognate words; that is, words derived from the same root; and I have thus enlisted habituation on the learner's side.

In seeking simplicity to this extent, I may, to the rigid critic, appear to verge upon puerility; but my object is to come within the range and grasp of youthful minds.

I will now submit what I consider the best method of using this book.

DIRECTIONS.

The pupil is supposed to take up this book after he has learned in his Latin Grammar the five declensions of Substantives, the Adjectives, Pronouns, the auxiliary verb *Sum*, and the verbs of the Active Voice. Let him decline the Substantives and Adjectives in the first pages, taking from each list such a number as his instructor thinks proper. Next let him write out, with the teacher's guidance, a Substantive and Adjective together, as suggested in pages 7—9; and when he can write them correctly, let him continue to repeat a Substantive and Adjective together without writing them.

Next let him learn to conjugate, through their moods, tenses, and persons, several of the Verbs from the list on pages 10 and 11; and let him write out Verbs according to the model on pages 12 and 13.

I should recommend also the mere list of words, with their meanings, from the begin-

ning up to page 14, to be tolerably well committed to memory in easy portions, at least so as to tell the Latin when the English is named to him, and *vice versâ*. The pupil will thus have acquired a little stock of some of the most frequently recurring words, sufficient to carry him over the first pages of construing, and he will be able to find any word of the remaining portion in the Dictionary subjoined. In it I have inserted several of the altered forms of words, difficult to a beginner by their variation in declension or conjugation; and I have added a second index of proper names, with such information as a teacher would give to a pupil, to guide his judgment respecting the personages and recorded transactions of ancient times. Some, I trust, will peruse these short notices with interest, and thereby be better capacitated to understand historical allusions they may meet with in their reading. The Proper Names may advantageously be divided into a few Reading Lessons—to be read in class to the Instructor.

Of course the pupil, in proceeding through the construing, will daily be called upon to decline Substantives and Adjectives, and to

conjugate a Verb or two, and to parse two or three lines of each lesson—for guidance in which I have added a formula at the end of the book—and he will be proceeding to learn, *meanwhile*, in his Grammar, the passive and the irregular Verbs, that he may be prepared, after finishing the first part, to launch into a wider field. But I have deeply pitied some children, who, without having any of the requisite acquirements, are set to translate English into Latin, or to wade through Latin books for which their powers are quite immature; and I am sanguine that the simpler course, which I here propose, will both facilitate and expedite, to juvenile pupils, the acquirement of the Latin language.

PART II.

I have, in the additions now made in this second part, introduced some of the more difficult portions of etymology—the passive, the deponent, the irregular, and the defective verbs; and initiated the pupil in the use of the subjunctive mood, the relative pronoun, and some few additional constructions of syntax;

as an aid to which, I have given at the end of the book a short Abstract of the most useful rules of syntax; and I have interspersed throughout the work numeral references to the special rule involved in each instance.

I conceive that the pupil, using this book with the grammar in the way I have recommended, will overcome most of the etymological and syntactical difficulties which puzzle beginners. I have endeavoured to stimulate the ingenuity, and to excite the interest of the pupil, by interrogatories on subjects of natural history, and by amusing topics and anecdotes.

PART III.

I have also added in this Third Edition a few extracts from Christian writers of the early and middle ages, which for their beauty, or humour, their pithy sense, or from their connexion with historic occurrences will interest the young student.

G. H. S.

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THE
NEW DELECTUS.

INTRODUCTORY VOCABULARY.

*Substantives nearly identical in sound with the English,
to be declined by the Pupil.*

Rosa -æ, 1 dec., f.	<i>a rose.</i>
anchōra -æ, 1 d., f.	<i>an anchor.</i>
medicīna -æ, 1 d., f.	<i>medicine.</i>
Christianus -i, 2 d., m.	<i>a Christian.</i>
oceanus -i, 2 d., m.	<i>the ocean.</i>
crocodilus -i, 2 d., m.	<i>a crocodile.</i>
servus -i, 2 d., m.	<i>a servant.</i>
lilium -i, 2 d., n.	<i>a lily.</i>
tigris -is, 3 d., f.	<i>a tiger.</i>
honor -oris, 3 d., m.	<i>an honour.</i>
parens -tis, 3 d., c. g.	<i>a parent.</i>
elephas -ntis, 3 d., m.	<i>an elephant.</i>

virtus -ūtis, 3 d., f.	<i>virtue.</i>
pars -tis, 3 d., f.	<i>a part.</i>
lacus -ūs, 4 d., m.	<i>a lake.</i>
versus -ūs, 4 d., m.	<i>a verse.</i>
facies -ei, 5 d., f.	<i>a face.</i>

Further Substantives for the Pupil to write out at length, and then learn to repeat.

pater -tris, 3 d., m. <i>a father.</i>	pastor -ōris, 3 d., m. <i>a shepherd.</i>
mater -tris, 3 d., f. <i>a mother.</i>	navīta -æ, 1 d., m. <i>a sailor.</i>
uxor -ōris, 3 d., f. <i>a wife.</i>	dominus -i, 2 d., m. <i>a master or lord.</i>
frater -tris, 3 d., m. <i>a brother.</i>	agricōla -æ, 1 d., m. <i>a husbandman.</i>
soror -ōris, 3 d., f. <i>a sister.</i>	civis -is, 3 d., c. g. <i>a citizen.</i>
filius -i, 2 d., m. <i>a son.</i>	imperium -i, 2 d., n. <i>an empire.</i>
puer -i, 2 d., m. <i>a boy.</i>	urbs -bis, 3 d., f. <i>a city.</i>
puella -æ, 1 d., f. <i>a girl.</i>	corpus -ōris, 3 d., n. <i>the body.</i>
schola -æ, 1 d., f. <i>a school.</i>	collum -i, 2 d., n. <i>the neck.</i>
magister -tri, 2 d., m. <i>a master.</i>	brachium -i, 2 d., n. <i>an arm.</i>
discipulus -i, 2 d., m. <i>a scholar.</i>	pectus -ōris, 3 d., n. <i>the breast.</i>
rex, regis, 3 d., m. <i>a king.</i>	
regīna -æ, 1 d., f. <i>a queen.</i>	
corōna -æ, 1 d., f. <i>a crown.</i>	

manus -ûs, 4 d., f. <i>the hand.</i>	ventus -i, 2 d., m. <i>the wind.</i>
pes, pedis, 3 d., m. <i>the foot.</i>	nubes -is, 3 d., f. <i>a cloud.</i>
caput -îtis, 3 d., n. <i>the head.</i>	terra -æ, 1 d., f. <i>the earth.</i>
oculus -i, 2 d., m. <i>the eye.</i>	saxum -i, 2 d., n. <i>a rock.</i>
lingua -æ, 1 d., f. <i>the tongue.</i>	mons -tis, 3 d., m. <i>a mountain.</i>
dens -tis, 3 d., m. <i>a tooth.</i>	ager -gri, 2 d., m. <i>a field.</i>
canis -is, 3 d., c. g. <i>a dog.</i>	messis -is, 3 d., f. <i>harvest.</i>
equus -i, 2 d., m. <i>a horse.</i>	gramen -înis, 3 d., n. <i>grass.</i>
leo -ônîs, 3 d., m. <i>a lion.</i>	sylva -æ, 1 d., f. <i>a wood.</i>
aper -pri, 2 d., m. <i>a boar.</i>	abor -ôris, 3 d., f. <i>a tree.</i>
vacca -æ, 1 d., f. <i>a cow.</i>	ramus -i, 2 d., m. <i>a bough.</i>
ovis -is, 3 d., c. g. <i>a sheep.</i>	frons -dis, 3 d., f. <i>a leaf.</i>
lupus -i, 2 d., m. <i>a wolf.</i>	umbra -æ, 1 d., f. <i>a shade.</i>
vulpes -is, 3 d., f. <i>a fox.</i>	fructus -ûs, 4 d., m. <i>fruit.</i>
cervus -i, 2 d., m. <i>a stag.</i>	hortus -i, 2 d., m. <i>a garden.</i>
avis -is, 3 d., f. <i>a bird.</i>	pomum -i, 2 d., n. <i>an apple.</i>
aquila -æ, 1 d., f. <i>an eagle.</i>	flos -oris, 3 d., m. <i>a flower.</i>
penna -æ, 1 d., f. <i>a feather.</i>	res -ei, 5 d., f. <i>a thing.</i>
apis -is, 3 d., f. <i>a bee.</i>	aqua -æ, 1 d., f. <i>water.</i>
mel, mellis, 3 d., n. <i>honey.</i>	littus -ôris, 3 d., n. <i>a shore.</i>
piscis -is, 3 d., m. <i>a fish.</i>	unda -æ, 1 d., f. <i>a wave.</i>
sol, solis, 3 d., m. <i>the sun.</i>	fluctus -ûs, 4 d., m. <i>a wave.</i>
luna -æ, 1 d., f. <i>the moon.</i>	navis -is, 3 d., f. <i>a ship.</i>
stella -æ, 1 d., f. <i>a star.</i>	fluvius -i, 2 d., m. <i>a river.</i>

vita -æ, 1 d., f. <i>life</i> .	hiems -mis, 3 d., f. <i>winter</i> .
mors -tis, 3 d., f. <i>death</i> .	lux, lucis, 3 d., f. <i>light</i> .
morbus -i, 2 d., m. <i>disease</i> .	nox, noctis, 3 d., f. <i>night</i> .
tempus -ōris, 3 d., n. <i>time</i> .	bellum -i, 2 d., n. <i>war</i> .
annus -i, 2 d., m. <i>the year</i> .	pax, pacis, 3 d., f. <i>peace</i> .
ver, veris, 3 d., n. <i>the spring</i> .	amicus -i, 2 d., m. <i>a friend</i> .
æstas -ātis, 3 d., f. <i>summer</i> .	præmium -i, 2 d., n. <i>a reward</i> .
autumnus -i, 2 d., m. <i>autumn</i> .	laus -dis, 3 d., f. <i>praise</i> .
	culpa -æ, 3 d., f. <i>blame</i> .

Substantives used only in the Singular.

salus -ūtis, 3 d., f.	<i>health</i> .
senectus -ūtis, 3 d., f.	<i>old age</i> .
justitia -æ, 1 d., f.	<i>justice</i> .
tellus -ūris, 3 d., f.	<i>the earth</i> .
lac -tis, 3 d., n.	<i>milk</i> .

With many others.

Substantives used only in the Plural.

castra -orum, 2 d., n.	<i>a camp</i> .
divitiæ -arum, 1 d., f.	<i>riches</i> .
fruges -um, 3 d., f.	<i>crops</i> .

And several others.

Proper Names, having a Singular only.

Græcia -æ, 1 d., f.	<i>Greece</i> .
Italia -æ, 1 d., f.	<i>Italy</i> .

Roma -æ, 1 d., f.	<i>Rome.</i>
Troja -æ, 1 d., f.	<i>Troy.</i>
Carthāgo -īnis, 3 d., f.	<i>Carthage.</i>
Cicero -ōnis, 3 d., m.	<i>Cicero.</i>
Socrates -is, 3 d., m.	<i>Socrates.</i>
Alexander -dri, 2 d., m.	<i>Alexander.</i>
Cyrus -i, 2 d., m.	<i>Cyrus.</i>

Proper Names, having a Plural only.

Athenæ -arum, 1 d., f.	<i>Athens.</i>
Gabii -orum, 2 d., m.	<i>The town of Gabii.</i>

It will be well for the Pupil to decline two or three Substantives out of each construing lesson.

ADJECTIVES,

To be declined two, three, or more for a lesson.

omnis -e, <i>all.</i>	multus -a -um, <i>many.</i>
benignus -a -um, <i>kind.</i>	beātus -a -um, <i>happy.</i>
avārus -a -um, <i>covetous.</i>	miser -a -um, <i>miserable.</i>
mollis -e, <i>soft.</i>	tutus -a -um, <i>safe.</i>
ferox -ōcis, <i>fierce.</i>	lētus -a -um, <i>joyful.</i>
malus -a -um, <i>bad.</i>	pulcher -ra -rum, <i>beautiful.</i>
amārus -a -um, <i>bitter.</i>	gratus -a -um, <i>pleasant.</i>
gravis -e, <i>heavy.</i>	altus -a -um, <i>high.</i>
timidus -a -um, <i>timid.</i>	frigīdus -a -um, <i>cold.</i>
dulcis -e, <i>sweet.</i>	festus -a -um, <i>festive.</i>
felix -īcis, <i>happy.</i>	jucundus -a -um, <i>pleasant.</i>

tardus -a -um, <i>slow</i> .	antiquus -a -um, <i>ancient</i> .
velox -ōcis, <i>swift</i> .	diligens -entis, <i>diligent</i> .
sapiens -tis, <i>wise</i> .	amplus -a -um, <i>large</i> .
suavis -e, <i>sweet</i> .	aureus -a -um, <i>golden</i> .
totus -a -um, <i>the whole</i> .	argenteus -a -um, <i>silver</i> .
nullus -a -um, <i>none</i> .	propior -us, <i>nearer</i> .
brevis -e, <i>short</i> .	Græcus -a -um, <i>Grecian</i> .
citus -a -um, <i>quick</i> .	Romanus -a -um, <i>Roman</i> .

Adjectives regular in comparison.

durus -a -um, <i>hard</i> .	felix -īcis, <i>happy</i> .
durior -us, <i>harder</i> .	felicior -us, <i>happier</i> .
durissimus -a -um, <i>hardest</i> .	felicissimus -a -um, <i>happiest</i> .
turpis -e, <i>base</i> .	
turpior -us, <i>baser</i> .	
turpissimus -a -um, <i>basest</i> .	

Adjectives irregular in comparison.

magnus -a -um, <i>great</i> .	bonus -a -um, <i>good</i> .
major -us, <i>greater</i> .	melior -us, <i>better</i> .
maximus -a -um, <i>greatest</i> .	optimus -a -um, <i>best</i> .
parvus -a -um, <i>little</i> .	similis, <i>like</i> .
minor -us, <i>less</i> .	similior -us, <i>more like</i> .
minimus -a -um, <i>least</i> .	simillimus -a -um, <i>most like</i> .

*Model for writing out a Masculine Substantive and
Adjective together.*

Sing.

- Nom. pater bonus, *a good father.*
Gen. patris boni, *of a good father.*
Dat. patri bono, *to a good father.*
Acc. patrem bonum, *a good father.*
Voc. pater bone, *O good father.*
Abl. patre bono, *by a good father.*

Plural.

- Nom. patres boni, *good fathers.*
Gen. patrum bonorum, *of good fathers.*
Dat. patribus bonis, *to good fathers.*
Acc. patres bonos, *good fathers.*
Voc. patres boni, *O good fathers.*
Abl. patribus bonis, *by good fathers.*

A Feminine Substantive and Adjective.

Sing.

- N. rosa pulchra, *a beautiful rose.*
G. rosæ pulchræ, *of a beautiful rose.*
D. rosæ pulchræ, *to a beautiful rose.*
Ac. rosam pulchram, *a beautiful rose.*
V. rosa pulchra, *O beautiful rose.*
Ab. rosâ pulchrâ, *by a beautiful rose.*

Plural.

- N. rosæ pulchræ, *beautiful roses.*
G. rosarum pulchrarum, *of beautiful roses.*

- D. rosis pulchris, *to beautiful roses.*
 Ac. rosas pulchras, *beautiful roses.*
 V. rosæ pulchræ, *O beautiful roses.*
 Ab. rosis pulchris, *by beautiful roses.*

A Neuter Substantive and Adjective.

Sing.

- N. regnum antiquum, *an ancient kingdom.*
 G. regni antiqui, *of an ancient kingdom.*
 D. regno antiquo, *to an ancient kingdom.*
 Ac. regnum antiquum, *an ancient kingdom.*
 V. regnum antiquum, *O ancient kingdom.*
 Ab. regno antiquo, *in an ancient kingdom.*

Plural.

- N. regna antiqua, *ancient kingdoms.*
 G. regnorum antiquorum, *of ancient kingdoms.*
 D. regnis antiquis, *to ancient kingdoms.*
 Ac. regna antiqua, *ancient kingdoms.*
 V. regna antiqua, *O ancient kingdoms.*
 Ab. regnis antiquis, *in ancient kingdoms.*

*The following is to show the Declension of a comparative
 Adjective with a Substantive.*

Sing.

- N. mons altior, *a higher mountain.*
 G. montis altioris, *of a higher mountain.*
 D. monti altiori, *to a higher mountain.*
 Ac. montem altiore, *a higher mountain.*

V. mons altior, *O higher mountain.*

Ab. monte altiore, *from a higher mountain.*

Plural.

N. montes altiores, *higher mountains.*

G. montium altiorum, *of higher mountains.*

D. montibus altioribus, *to higher mountains.*

Ac. montes altiores, *higher mountains.*

V. montes altiores, *O higher mountains.*

Ab. montibus altioribus, *from higher mountains.*

The comparative of the adjective is declined like melior -us; the *superlative* like bonus -a -um.

List of Adjectives and Substantives to be declined together, and the Pupil to be taught at the same time that every Adjective must agree in number, case, and gender with its Substantive.

puer bonus,	<i>a good boy.</i>
felix parens,	<i>a happy parent.</i>
facies tristis,	<i>a sad face.</i>
puer timidus,	<i>a timid boy.</i>
puer diligens,	<i>a diligent boy.</i>
facies tenera,	<i>a tender face.</i>
magister lætus,	<i>a glad master.</i>
dominus melior,	<i>a better lord.</i>
templum amplexum,	<i>a large temple.</i>
ensis Romanus,	<i>a Roman sword.</i>
flos suavis,	<i>a sweet flower.</i>
mel dulce,	<i>sweet honey.</i>

laudo -avis	I have praised.
laudo -avissimum	a most praised thing.
opus magnum	a great work.
opus maximum	the greatest work.
opus pulchrum	a rich work.
opus summi	the highest work.
opus pulchrum	a superior work.
opus pulchrum	a better work.

The same kind of exercise to be every now and then resumed, by selecting a Substantive and Adjective from the Construing Lessons till the Pupil is perfect in it.

VERBS

That will occur in the construing Lessons; and which may be here conjugated at length.

- laudo -avi -atum -āre, 1 conj. *to praise.*
- honoro -avi -atum -āre, 1 conj. *to honour.*
- aro -avi -atum -āre, 1 conj. *to plough.*
- terreo -ui -itum -ēre, 2 conj. *to frighten.*
- tego -xi -ctum -ēre, 3 conj. *to cover.*
- impero -avi -atum -āre, 1 conj. *to command.*
- ludo lusi lusum ludere, 3 conj. *to play.*
- obeddo -ivi -iro, 4 conj. *to obey.*
- voco -avi -atum -āre, 1 conj. *to call.*
- volvo -vi -lutum, volvere, 3 conj. *to roll.*
- celebro -avi -atum -āre, 1 conj. *to celebrate.*
- orno -avi -atum -āre, 1 conj. *to adorn.*
- laedo -vi -sum -ere, 3 conj. *to hurt.*

noceo -ui -itum -ēre, 2 conj. *to hurt.*
 spargo -si -sum -ēre, 3 conj. *to scatter.*
 ago egi actum agēre, 3 conj. *to do, to lead, to pass.*
 facio feci factum -ēre, 3 conj. *to do, to make.*
 habeo -ui -itum -ēre, 2 conj. *to have.*
 dormio -īvi -itum -īre, 4 conj. *to sleep.*
 volo -avi -atum -āre, 1 conj. *to fly.*
 venio -ni -ntum -īre, 4 conj. *to come.*
 fugio -i fugitum -ēre, 3 conj. *to flee.*
 curro cucurri cursum -ēre, 3 conj. *to run.*
 video -di -sum -ēre, 2 conj. *to see.*
 mollio -īvi -itum -īre, 4 conj. *to soften.*
 lego -gi lectum -ēre, 3 conj. *to read, to gather.*
 teneo -ui tentum -ēre, 2 conj. *to hold.*
 scribo -psi -ptum -ēre, 3 conj. *to write.*
 fulgeo -si -ēre, 2 conj. *to shine.*
 luceo -xi -ēre, 2 conj. *to shine.*
 peto -īvi -itum -ēre, 3 conj. *to seek.*
 præbeo -ui -itum -ēre, 2 conj. *to afford.*
 do dedi datum dāre, 1 conj. *to give.*
 sto steti statum stāre, 1 conj. *to stand.*
 servio -īvi -itum -īre, 4 conj. *to serve.*
 condo -dīdi -dītum -ēre, 3 conj. *to build, or lay up.*
 nutrio -īvi -itum -īre, 4 conj. *to nourish.*
 vivo -xi -ctum -ēre, 3 conj. *to live.*
 finio -īvi -itum -īre, 4 conj. *to finish.*

Obs.—The above will be sufficient for a pupil to conjugate through the moods and tenses, or even a portion of them; and the practice of conjugating one or more verbs, as well as declining substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, should accompany the construing lessons.

Model for repeating or writing out Active Verbs.

Laudo, to praise.

Principal parts: Laudo -avi -atum -are, 1 conj. act.
like Amo.

PRESENT TENSE,

*and tenses formed
from it.*

Present. laudo
Imp. laudābam
Future. laudābo
Pres.Imp. lauda
Pres. Pot. laudem
Gerunds. laudandi
 -do -dum
Pres. Part. laudans.

PERFECT TENSE,

*and tenses formed
from it.*

Perf. Ind. laudāvi
Plup. Ind. laudavēram
Perf. Pot. laudavērim
Plup. Pot. laudavissem
Fut. Pot. laudavēro
Perf. Inf. laudavisse.

SUPINE,

and those from it.

Pres. Inf. laudāre
Imp. Pot. laudārem.

Supine laudātum
Fut. Inf. laudatūrum
 esse
Fut. Part. laudatūrus.

Terreo, to frighten.

Principal Parts: Terreo -ui -itum -ēre, 2 conj. act.
like Moneo.

PRESENT TENSE,
*and those formed
from it.*

terreo
terrēbam
terrēbo
terre
terream
terrendi -do -dum
terrens.

PERFECT TENSE,
*and those formed
from it.*

terrui
terrueram
terruerim
terruissem
terruiro
terruiisse.

SUPINE,
and those from it.

terrēre
terrērem.

terrītum
territurum esse
territurus.

The Pupil must write out verbs of the third and fourth conjugations after the same method.

Words undeclined of frequent recurrence.

PREPOSITIONS.

With Accusative.

ad, *to*.
 contra, *against*.
 in, *into*.
 ob, *on account of*.
 per, *through*.
 post, *after*.
 sub (of motion), *under*.
 supra, *over*.

With Ablative.

a or ab, *from*.
 cum, *with*.
 de, *from, about*.
 e, ex, *out of*.
 in (remaining), *in*.
 pro, *for*.
 sine, *without*.
 sub (remaining), *under*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Those most frequently used are,

Et, que, atque, ac, *and*.
 aut, vel, *or*.
 at, sed, autem, tamen, *but*.
 ut, *that*.
 nam, enim, *for*.
 etiam, quoque, *also*.
 nec, neque, *neither, nor*.

PART I.

ACTIVE AND NEUTER VERBS.

RULE 1.

THE VERB must be of the same number and person as the nominative going before it. (Rule A.)

* shows the pronoun nominative ego, tu, ille, &c. understood.

Ego amo.
tu mones.
ille vocat.
nos audīmus.
vos vidētis.
illi audiunt.
*lego.
*vocas.
*audit.
*amamus.
*vident.

Deus videt.
mater amat.
pater monet.
*dormiēbam.
*ambulābas.
*vocabāmus.
canes currunt.
canis veniet.
currēbant canes.
aves volant.
sol lucet.

nox veniet.
fulgēbit luna.
stellæ surgent.

satis lusistis.
magister vocat.
nos veniēmus.

rex regit.
reges regunt.
regīna regit.
regīnæ regunt.

aqua fluit.
ventus flat.
ignis urit.

manus scribit.
digiti scribent.
*scripsīmus.
*scribēbant.

lingua gustat.
auris audit.
manus tangunt.
oculi vident.

equi currebant.
milītes pugnābant.
arma sonābant.

bellum fuērat.
miles pugnāverat.
fugērat hostis.

Cæsar dixit, *veni,
*vidi, *vici.

nox erat.
canes latrābant.
fulgēbat luna.

ver venit.
aquīlla volat.
aves canunt.
arbor crescit.
prata virent.

æstas succēdit.
flores nitent.
seges flavescit.

mox autumnus venit.

rustici metunt.
 poma cadunt.
 fructus delectant.
 tum hiems venit.

nix cadit.
 fluvii tument.
 folia in terram cadunt.
 rusticus arat.

RULE 2.

AN ADJECTIVE must be in the same gender, number, and case, as the Substantive to which it belongs. (Rule B.)

Garrula lingua nocet.
 infans parvus lachrymat.

corpus est tardum.
 animus est velox.

pedes citi sunt.
 oculi sunt pulchri.
 manus validæ sunt.

servus est fidus.
 mora non tuta est.
 urbs est magna.
 corōna est aurea.

puer est sedulus.
 puella est sedula.
 mater est benigna.
 pater est benignus.

magister doctus est.
 discipuli docti erunt.

sol clarus est.
 nox frigida est.
 stellæ sunt claræ.

hortus est jucundus.
 flores sunt grati.
 rosæ sunt pulchra.

lilium est dulce.

viöla est suavis.

apes sunt sedülæ.

lepöres sunt timidi.

**cervi sunt velöces, ele-
phantes tardi.**

**cervi et oves timidi
sunt, sed lupus fe-
rox, et tauri feroces.**

**equus est celer, sed
bos tardus.**

columba est timida.

**mors est certa, tem-
pus incertum.**

**ver gratum veniet ;
nemo omne virēbit.**

**postea veniet æstas tor-
rida ;**

pulchra dies veniet.

**autumnus erit gratus ;
fructus erunt suaves ;**

**post messem copia
major erit.**

**veniet denique glaci-
alis hiems.**

**cum alba nix cadit,
tempestas est sæpè
frīgida.**

**taurus ferox est, aper
ferocior, leo fero-
cissimus.**

**lupus est sævus,
ursus sævior, sed
tigris sævissima.**

**ferrum est grave,
plumbum gravius,
at aurum gravissi-
mum.**

**felis et canis sunt
utiles, equus uti-
lior, bos autem uti-
lissimus.**

RULE 3.

THE VERB SUM and several Neuter Verbs have a Nominative case after them. (Rule L.)

Amīcus verus est magnus thesaurus.

Verecundia est bonum signum in adolescente.

Inertia est vitium.

Justitia est virtus.

Roma ab exordio erat urbs minima, sed postea erat urbs maxima.

Romulus fuit primus regum Romānōrum.

Aurum, argentum, ferrum, æs sunt metalla.

Tu eris mercator, ille erit agricola, ego autem pastor ero, et frater meus navita.

Si fueris puer diligens, magister te laudabit.

Mala conscientia est gravissimum onus.

Equus, bos, ovis, canis et felis sunt domestica animalia; leones, ursi, et tigres sunt ferae.

Feles sunt animalia bene nota. Sunt blandæ, sed simul perfidæ. Præter feles domesticas, sunt aliæ feles, quæ sunt ferae, et vivunt in sylvis.

Elephas est maximum animal, et balæna est maximus piscis.

Rosæ sunt dulcissimi flores.

Procerissimæ quercus erant semel glandes.

Fluvius maximus fuit fons parvus.

Arbor fuit olim virga.

Melīta est munitissima insula; Vectis est insula amcenissima.

Alpes sunt montes altissimi.

Danubius est maximum flumen in Eurōpā, Nilus in Africā, Ganges in Asiā.

Sine virtute non eris vir beātus, nam nemo malus est felix.

Non Angli sed angēli forent, si essent Christiani.

The Jackdaw adorned with the feathers of the Peacock.

Gracūlus incēdit pavo. Sed gracūlus idem

Nonne fuit? Verè graculus ille fuit.

RULE 4.

The word following an Active Verb is put in the ACCUSATIVE case. (Rule Q.)

Deus regit mundum;

Ille videt omnia;

***Dat multa bona :**

Nos semper amabimus eum.

Pater vocabat te.

Patrem *amo.

Et ille amat filium.

Ventus agit nubes.

Oceanus volvit magnos fluctus.

Navita petit littus tutum.

Anchōra tenet navem.

Terra habet animalia.

Oceanus pisces habet.

Aer habet aves.

Nilus fluvius habet crocodilos.

Sororem tuam *vidi.

***Audiui ejus vocem in horto.**

***Vocabat te et fratrem tuum.**

Rosa pulchra ornat hortum.

In horto rosas et lilia *vidēbis.

Apes volant inter flores.

Mel suave dat apis.

Pueri benignum magistrum amābunt.

Puer bonus parentes honorabit.

Sol matūrat fructus :

Luna lucem a sole accīpit.

Somnus recreat fessos.

Equus terram arat, plaustra trahit, hominem
vehit.

Cervus habet alta cornua.

Cervus fugit lupum.

Lupus leonem fugit.

Columba aquilam fugit.

Accipiter quoque agitat columbas.

Ventus torquet stipulam.

Imbres segētem sternunt.

Tumidus fluvius rigat arva.

Manus manum lavat.

Sic homo hominem juvat.

*Perde nihil.

*Tolle moras.

*Vince iram tuam.

Ignis mollit omnia metalla, sed durat ar-
gillam.

Ver præbet flores, poma dat autumnus.

Romulus condidit Romam.
Dido condidit Carthaginem.
Semiramis Babylonem condidit.
Alexander condidit Alexandriam.

Ninus fundavit Assyrium imperium.
Cyrus imperium Persicum fundavit.
Græcum imperium fundavit Alexander.
Imperium Romānum Romulus fundavit.

Terra habet hæc animalia, leones, tigres,
lupos, equos, oves.

Lac præbet vacca, lanam ovis.

Gallinæ avesque aliæ sub pennis pullos
fovent, ne frigus eos lædat.

Terra parit flores, gramen, et arbōres.

Arbōres tendunt ramos, et gratam umbram
præbent.

Bos et equus gramen carpunt.

Lucem præbēbat luna, cum pastor vēnit ad
oves suas, nam timuit ne lupo eas laceraret.

Aurea ornamenta habemus, et nummum
aureum. Nummum quoque argenteum ha-
bemus.

Ex ære antiqui faciebant enses et clypeos;
nos autem e ferro facimus belli tela.

RULE 5.

Words signifying pleasure, benefit, acquisition, likeness, or their contraries, mostly govern a DATIVE case. (Rules H. and N.)

Deus favet bonis.

Oves nobis suam lanam præbent.

Multæ herbæ sunt et jucundæ gustui, et salubres corpōri.

Apes reginam habent, atque obediunt illi.

Avārus parat divitias aliis, non sibi.

Virtus dat pacem menti.

*Da locum melioribus.

*Solve mihi pecuniam.

*Redde mihi librum.

Facile damus consilium ægrōtis, cum ipsi valēmus.

Ros in tenēro gramīne est gratus pecōri, et somnus in virīdi herbā est dulcis fesso viatōri.

Simplex cibus est utilissimus pueris.

Onus est ingratum fesso homini, et labor est molestus ignavo.

Somnus morti similis est.

Mors omnibus communis est.

Filius bonus erit patri carus.

Filia bona quoque erit cara parentibus.

Parentes sunt cari liberis.

Equus est utilis homini, et vacca utilis.

Ferrum utile est hominibus, et aurum.

Armenta sunt nobis utilia, et greges utiles.

Solon dedit leges Atheniensibus, Lycurgus
Spartānis, Numa Romanis.

Fames optimus coquus est; nam sitiēti
pura aqua est pro nectāre, esurienti omnis
cibus gratissimus est; etiam cibi odor jucun-
dus.

Vicissitudo placet; æstuanti frigus gratum
est, frigenti calor.

RULE 6.

THE ABLATIVE is used to express the instru-
ment, cause, or manner of an action; also the
time when any thing is done. (Rules R.
and V.)

Miles se defendit ense suo.

Hi defendunt se saxis, illi jaculis.

Aves cantu delectant pueros et puellas.

Flores non solùm pulchritudine suâ, sed etiam odôre suavi nos delectant.

Sol lucet luce suâ, luna autem luce solis.

Sol implet totum mundum luce.

Agricolæ curvo aratro terram movent, laborantque in agris, et laudant boves suos; vulpem non timent, nec lupum : sed lupus terret oves.

Cito pede servus currit ;

Cito cursu ad dominum * venit.

Dominus, irâ pallidus, servum verbërat.

An epistolam * scripsisti manu tuâ ?

Epistola tua me magno gaudio affecit.

Leo petit dentibus, pedibus petit equus.

Prono flumine navis citò innatat.

· Igne cera liquescit, sed ignis durat argillam.

Ætna flagrabat assiduis ignibus.

Filius ferè similis patri est vultu et moribus.

Agricolæ autumnno læti sunt ; tunc uxores filiosque vocant, et festum diem celebrant.

Hieme ursi in antris dormiunt.

Hieme grues et hirundines, pulsæ frīgöre, avôlant ad regiones calidiores.

Nocte prædam petunt multæ bestiæ, luce autem dormiunt.

Vicissitudo noctis et diēi est gratissima atque utilissima. Somno recreati surgimus alacres, et laborem ultrò sustinemus. Defessi labore rursus curamus corpora gratâ quiete.

Deus creavit mundum potestate suâ, et regit providentiâ. Purâ et integrâ mente Deum semper colāmus.

RULE 7.

When two Substantives come together, the latter is put in the GENITIVE case. (Rule D.)

Sol est lux mundi.

Rosa est pulcherrimus horti flos.

Corōnæ regum sunt aureæ.

Radix doctrinæ amāra est, at fructus dulces.

Præda canum lepus est, ut passer accipitris præda est.

Corpōris sunt hæ partes, caput, collum, brachium, pectus, pes.

Laus et honor sunt virtutis præmia.

Glandes sunt fructus quercuum.

Violarum odor gratissimus est.

28 LATTER OF TWO SUBSTANTIVES IN THE GEN.

Cervi celeritas est magna.

Tauri corpus est validum.

Leonum vis est maxima.

Lepōris aures sunt longæ.

Ansērum pennæ sunt utiles scribendo.

Catuli luporum et canum sunt primis diē-
bus cæci.

Miles timet tela hostis.

Militum dux incitat eos ad proelium.

Initia omnium rerum sunt parva.

Stultitia est mater omnium malorum.

Magna spes est in bonitate Dei.

Homo primū est infans, deindè puer, tum
juvenis, mox vir, denique senex. Puer amat
ludēre cum aliis pueris; vir opes et honorem
quærit; senectus est quasi vitæ hiems: sed
spes vitæ meliōris levat curas et dolores senec-
tutis.

Troja erat urbs Asiæ.

Priāmus rex Trojanorum erat.

Hector erat Priāmi filius.

Hecūba erat Hectōris mater.

Cyrus et Dárius erant Persarum reges.
Dido erat Carthagĭnis regĭna.

Romulus Romanæ condĭtor urbis erat.

Roma per multos annos erat caput orbis
terrarum.

RULE 8.

COMPARATIVES are either followed by *quàm*, and the same case after it as that in which the Comparative is; or if *quàm* is omitted, they govern an Ablative. (Rule K.)

SUPERLATIVES are frequently followed by a Genitive case.

COMPARATIVES with *quàm*.

Bos tardior est *quàm* equus.

Lux solis est splendidior *quàm* lux lunæ.

Nullum animal est amantius domini *quàm*
canis.

Nulla bestia est utilior *quàm* vacca, nec ulla
fidelior *quàm* canis.

Pavo pulchrior est *quàm* aliæ aves, non uti-
lior.

Nihil est magis jucundum, nihil magis op-
tandum *quàm* bona valetudo.

Nemo fuit carior Ciceroni *quàm* Atticus.

Nihil est candidius quàm nix, nec dulcius quàm mel.

Hibernia est minor quàm Britannia.

COMPARATIVES followed by the Ablative.

Asia est Eurōpā amplior.

Aurum gravīus est argento ; et ferrum durīus auro vel argento.

Sol terrā major est.

Luna minor sole est.

Italia est major Siciliā.

Socrātes fuit omnibus aliis Græcis sapiē-tior.

Alpes sunt nostræ patriæ montibus altiores.

Ægyptus erat regnum antiquius vel Græco vel Romano imperio.

Nīl melle dulcius est.

Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius undā ?

Dura tamen mollis saxa cavabit aqua.

Tigris feli similis est, sed fele major.

Æstate dies longiores sunt noctibus : at hieme noctes longiores diebus.

SUPERLATIVES followed by a Genitive.

Hector fuit fortissimus Trojanorum ; Achilles fortissimus Græcorum.

Hannibal erat peritissimus imperatorum Carthaginensium, Julius Cæsar et Scipio fortissimi Romanorum.

Socrâtes erat celeberrimus philosophorum ;
et Cicero clarissimus orâtorum.

Homêrus erat optimus poetarum Græcorum.

Virgilius erat optimus poetarum Romanorum.

Danubius, Nilus, et Ganges erant maxima fluminum in orbe veteribus noto ; Alpes quoque altissimi montium.

Canis est fidelissimum animalium.

Ovis est placidissimum animalium, at tigris sævissimum.

Animalium terrestrium elephas est maximum, et balæna marinorum.

RULE 9.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS *ego, tu, sui*, are used as *Substantives* ; the POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS, *meus, tuus, &c.*, as *Adjectives*, and must agree with their substantives. (*Rules A. B. Q. &c.*)

Ego olim fui, et nunc sum, et semper ero tibi amicus.

Te amo, et voluntas tua erga me est mihi gratissima.

Me mea studia delectant, te tua.

Expecto tuam epistolam.

Adventus tuus erit mihi gratissimus.

Sapiens semper portat bona sua secum.

Sapiens sibi imperat, et animum regit.

Cervi tertio quoque anno cornua sua amittunt.

Frater meus est et bonus, et doctus.

Soror mea et bona est, et mihi cara.

Domini aliquandò culpant servos suos, cum ipsi in culpâ sunt.

Illum vocamus bonum virum, qui Deum colit, et ejus præcepta servat.

Nostra nos patria delectat.

Tu laudas urbem, et, quasi avis, nidum servas; ego laudo rus, et ruris amœni rivos.

Non semper floribus est idem color, nec eadem pulchritudo.

Is amicus est, qui juvat in rebus adversis.

Ego accēpi epistolam tuam gratissimam.

Ille sapiens est, qui vincit iram suam.

Iste mendax et ignavus puer semper molestus est et magistro suo, et parentibus.

Quocunque aspicias, nihil est nisi pontus et aer ;
Nubibus hic tumidus, fluctibus ille minax.

Hic ager est meus, ille tuus.

Hi † jaculis defendunt se, illi saxis.

Agricolæ spes diversa est a spe pastōris : ille
fructum e terrâ sperat, hic e pecōre.

Ipse pater mihi custos semper adest, ille mei
amantissimus est.

Si officia vestra feceritis, nemo vos vitu-
perabit.

RULE 10.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD *is often used as a
Substantive, with which an Adjective is often
placed in the neuter gender.*

Mendacium dicere turpissimum est.

Turpe est peccare ; aut mendacio culpam
tegere.

Facile est patri benigno obedire.

Peccare humanum est.

Vacare culpâ est magnum solatium.

Amare parentes est prima lex naturæ.

Post varios diēi labōres dormire gratum est.

† Pronouns, like adjectives, agree with substantives understood.
See note after Rule B.

34 FORMER SUBSTANTIVE NOT EXPRESSED.

Ambulare per agros autumnō dulce est, nam agricōlas messis tempore lētos videmus.

Town and Country.

In agris teneras oves et armenta vidēre jucundissimum est: ibi dulces sunt fontes aquae, et poma in arboribus, et frigus gratum: at in urbe nec quies est, nec arbōres, nec dulces fontes.

RULE 11.

THE FORMER SUBSTANTIVE is often not expressed in the Latin, but understood: for instance, *Officium*, It is the duty of, &c.; It is the part of, &c. (*Rule M.*)

The second Substantive is still put in the Genitive case.

Boni civis est parēre patriae legibus.

Pueri est amare parentes.

Christiani est virtutem colere, et Deum amare.

Hominis est errare.

Christiani est nocere nemini.

Servi est parēre domino.

Regis est imperare, justitiam colere, et favere bonis civibus.

Agricolarum est laborare in agris.

Temeritas est juventutis, prudentia senectutis.

Agricolarum est semina vere spargere, et autumno fruges metere.

Boni pastoris est tondere oves, non deglubere; ut Tiberius respondit rogantibus eum de tributis provinciarum.

Est probi iudicis innocentes absolvere, sones autem punire.

Militis est narrare belli pericula, nautae autem narrare pericula maris.

Non est Christiani culpam mendacio tegere.

Rapere et fugere est lupi.

Boni canis non est oves terrere.

Stulti est aliorum vitia videre, non sua.

Laudare se est inepti.

Timere sine causa est stulti.

Benigni est sublevare pauperes.

RULE 12.

WHEN TWO VERBS come together, the latter is put in the INFINITIVE MOOD. (Rule U.)

Puer et puella cupiunt videre parentes suos.

Ad patrem scribere debes.

36 THE LATTER OF TWO VERBS IN THE INFIN.

Magister jubet te legere hos versus.

Tecum vivere amo.

Ego cupio ad te venire.

Amicos videre cupimus.

Omnes beati esse cupiunt, sed boni et probi sunt felicissimi.

*Desine esse cessator.

*Amo studere, quia cupio discere.

Magister vetat garrere.

Vere pastor debet tondere oves.

An negabis te ignavum fuisse? Cessator olim eram, nunc cupio discere.

Nocte latrones parant rapere.

Lex vetat necare, fraudare, aut surripere.

Agricolae debent reponere fruges in hiemem.

Quis olim credidisset homines navigaturos circa terram?

Disce deponere superbiam et iram; et colere justitiam, pietatem, atque omnes virtutes.

Cæsar statuit e Britannia discedere ante hiemem.

Dux jussit milites servare ordines.

Parentes honorare debemus.

Videmus pium filium obedire patri.

Socrates erat Græcorum Philosophorum sapientissimus; ille docuit Xenophontem et Platonem; Socrates esse Deum unum, Optimum, Maximum credidit; atque animum esse immortalem.

Agricolas æstate fruges agrorum colligere, et poma ex arboribus autumnō legere sæpè *vidisti.

Audivimus tantum esse frigus in Alpibus, ut nix ibi montes semper tegat; audivimus quoque ibi esse plurimas aquilas.

Digitus lavat digitum, et manus manum lavat; ita nos utiles esse aliis debemus, et alii nobis.

EXERCISE IN PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS,
INTERJECTIONS, AND ADVERBS. (Rule Z.)

The pupil should always take the Preposition and the substantive which it governs together.

Fames et sitis sunt molestæ.

Jacent sub arbore poma.

Agni in pratis ludunt; aquilæ vivunt in montibus altissimis.

In campis mugiunt vaccæ; leones et tigres in sylvis vivunt.

Rivi manant in fluvios, in mare fluvii currunt.

Mare recipit flumina de totâ terrâ.

Nemo est sine vitiis.

Pueri gerunt iram inter se pro levibus noxis.

Homines proniores sunt ad voluptatem quàm ad labōrem ; sed ut ager, quamvis fertilis, sine culturâ non erit fructuosus, sic sine doctrinâ animus.

Non pœnæ metus, sed virtutis amor nos a vitiis deterrere debet.

Nulla vera amicitia est inter malos.

Inter se contraria sunt virtus et vitium.

Semita unica tranquillæ vitæ patet per virtutem ; nec habemus ulla alia arma contra mortem præter virtutem et divinum amorem.

Pythagōras jussit discipulos incipere omnem diem precibus ad deos, et vespere repetere animo facta dii.

Sedulus mercator, quærens lucrum, per mare, per terras, per flumina currit.

Pisces extra aquam citò exspirant.

Cum dormiunt anseres, caput subter alam semper condunt.

Hieme grues et hirundines trans mare fugiunt, loca calidiora petentes.

Inter omnes bestias simia est homini simillima.

Inter aves pater assidet nido, dum mater escam petit.

Anguilla non parit ova, ut cæteri pisces, sed parvas anguillas.

Magnes ferrum ad se trahit.

Sunt prærupta saxa circa Melitam insulam.

Heu quàm difficile est crimen non prodere vultu !

Eheu, quantâ de spe decidi !

Hei mihi ! quot mala me premunt.

Ego dico rure viventem beatum, tu dicis beatum in urbe viventem. Lux alma excitat villicum ex humili casâ, et matutini cantus volucrum. At in urbe strepitus rotarum, et clamor turbæ nec somnum nec quietem carpere sinunt. Contrà autem aliquis dicat : In urbe sunt homines doctissimi, dum rure plerique sunt literarum rudes, indocti, et ignari homines, quibuscum vitam agere molestum est.

Æstate dies longiores sunt quàm hieme.

In montibus aer purior est quàm in vallibus.

Ne nimium festines ; nil temerè agas.

Esto comis atque benignus erga alios, si

cupias illis esse carus ; nam comitas amicitiam maximè conciliat.

Animus noster ut oculus, se non videns, alia cernit, atque aliena curat. Nostra vitia frequenter nos latent.

Si fortuna fecit te pauperem, ne faciat te mendacem quoque, aut fraudulentum.

Annum in duodécim menses Numa descripsit.

Numa Pompilius regnum Romanum sapientè administravit. Pacem cum vicinis nationibus continuè coluit : res publicas prudenter ordinavit ; atquè ità populo Romano plus benefecit quam reges bellicosiores.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES INVOLVING THE PRECEDING RULES.

Deus creavit cœlum et terram atque omnia in eis. Ille fecit solem, lunamque, et stellas. Dat nobis vitam ; nos eum semper amabimus, et præceptis ejus obediemus ; nam benignus ille est, et bonus. Dedit etiam nobis in Filio suo spem æternæ vitæ.

Ille Deum optimè honōrat, qui fidit ei, mentemque suam cupit reddere similem Deo.

Dextra est fortior manus.

Digitorum medius est longissimus.

Nemo est semper felix, nemo sine vitiis ;
optimus ille est, qui minima et paucissima
habet vitia.

Avārus semper cupit aliena ; semper cupit
habēre plura quàm tenet : avārus est semper
miser.

Crescit amor nummi, quantùm ipsa pecunia
crescit.

Domus fulgebat quasi aurea esset ; habuit
ornamenta aurea : erat domus clari hominis
et divitis.

Herodōtus scripsit libros de antiquis natio-
nibus. Multa narravit de Persis, de Græcis,
de ludis Olympiis : multa quoque de Asiæ
atque Africæ nationibus.

Homērus fuit Græcorum Poetarum optimus.
Librum de bello Trojano scripsit, et in eo
stultorum regum et populorum iras narrat.
Altērum librum scripsit de Ulysse. Hi libri
narrant multa de antiquis Græciæ atque Asiæ
nationibus ; docent etiam quid sit turpe, quid

honestum ; quid utile, quid non ; quæ sit virtus, quæ sapientia.

Græcorum oratorum celeberrimus fuit Demosthēnes, ut Romanorum oratorum Cicero. Malis civibus diù restiterunt. Denuð Demosthenes veneno mortem sibi maturavit ; et malorum ense periit Cicero.

Virgilius fuit Romanorum Poetarum optimus. Multa narrat de Trojano Bello, de Priami morte, de adventu Ænēæ in Italiam. Scripsit quoque Virgilius de agricōlis et pastoribus, de apibus, arboribus, frugibus, et de armentis.

Xenophon fuit Græcorum militum dux. Philosophus etiam erat. Multos libros scripsit : in uno libro narrat de Cyro, primo Persarum rege ; et in altero libro de Cyro, Artaxerxis fratre. Multa quoque narravit de Socrate, optimo et clarissimo philosopho : fuerat Socratis discipulus et amicus.

Vita hominum brevis est : in morbos facilè incidunt homines, et pauci ad senectutem veniunt.

Navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arātor :

Enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves.

Bees.

Apes communem domum et communes leges habent. Aliæ earum per agros volant, petunt flores et dulces aquas : aliæ domi manent, et nidos fovēt : aut accipiunt onera venientium, et complent melle favos. Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus (simul). Manē evölant in agros, vespere domum veniunt, ut gratâ quiete corpora curent. Ex earum favis homines dulcissima mella premunt.

A Storm.

Venti ad littus magnos fluctus volvunt ; nubes eripiunt et cœlum et diem ex oculis hominum : —undique sunt noctis tenebræ ; atque omnia misero navitæ intentant mortem.

Peace and War.

Pax alit agricolas : pace nec hostis tela, nec ignis vastat civium domos. At bellum miserimum est : tunc hostes agros vastant ; agricolæ in urbem, aut ad montes fugiunt ; pueri matresque mortem timent.

Cornu petit bos ; aper, lupus, et leo dentibus petunt ; pedibus equus : homo solus ense

et telis hominem petit. Bestia cognatæ bestiæ parcit: fortior leo leoni vitam non eripit; aper non apri majoris dentibus perit; tigris agit cum tigre pacem: at homo homini vitam eripit.

Ut pax post bellum, ita post laborem quies est gratissima.

Beneficia maxima a parentibus *accipimus: corpora nostra curant atque fovent: cibum vestesque suppeditant: animos nostros docent, atque ad virtutem erudiunt.

Reges Romani fuerunt Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, et Tarquinius Superbus. Romulus Romam condidit. Numa nullum bellum gessit. Tarquinius Superbus erat regum pessimus.

The Boy and the Wasp.

Puer in horto ludēbat; rosas, violas, et hyacinthos legēbat, ut coronam sorori necteret. Vidit apes colligentes succum e floribus, ut melle favos complerent. Mox vidit vespas, atque eas captavit. Mater clamat, O fili, vespas

ne irrita. Ille vocem matris negligit, at vespa manui aculeum infigit. Puer sentit dolorem, et currit ad matrem, clamans, O mater, vespa manui meæ aculeum infixit. Mater dicit, "Mi fili, hoc tibi non accidisset, si mihi paruisses."

The Doctor's Visit.

Frater meus sentit dolorem capitis. Medicus venit; dicit: Mox tibi medicinam mittam—hodie manebis domi, fovebis pedes calidâ aquâ, mulsum bibes, recipies te ad lectum: medicinam sumes, et cras valebis.

ABOUT THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

Terra est rotunda. Eam in quatuor partes dividimus, Europam, Asiam, Africam, et Americam.

Europe.

Eurōpa abundat hominibus atque animalibus;—in eâ sunt plurimi fluvii et montes: abundat etiam metallis, ferro, plumbo, et ære. In agris gramen est equis et armentis—arbōres dant poma et alios fructus. Alit pauca noxia animalia. Mare habet plurimos pisces. Aquilæ nidos faciunt in rupibus et arboribus. Ursi et mures Alpini sæpè binis pedibus ambulant,

atqueprehendunt baculos, aliis pedibus, quasi manibus.

Romulus urbem Romam condidit—circa urbem condidit murum habentem quatuor portas. Vir fuit fortissimus. Servi Romanorum sæpè erant miserrimi. Domini verberabant eos, atque in vincula conjiciebant. Romana natio vicit plurimas alias nationes, et Romani sub ditione suâ totum orbem terrarum diù habebant. Plurimi erant doctissimi homines Romæ, Cicero, Virgilius, Cato—et fortissimi duces Scipio, Pompeius, Julius Cæsar, et alii.

Græcia omnes alias nationes celebritate famæ superavit; artes et pacis et belli ibi floruerunt. Græci Philosophi erant sapientissimi;—duces etiam clarissimi. Athēnæ, Thebæ, Corinthus, et Lacedæmon erant celeberrimæ urbes Græciæ: habuerunt etiam naves plurimas, et miserunt colonias in varias terræ partes—gravissima bella et mari et terrâ gesserunt. Cepērunt urbem Trojam decimo anno. Fortissimè restiterunt Persis, et vicerunt eos. Celebrabant ludos Olympicos, et aurigæ contendebant cursu equorum.

Asia.

Imperium Assyrium fuit antiquissimum ; deindè Persicum imperium sub Cyro rege. Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, cum Græco exercitu, vicit Persas.

In Asiâ ingentes sunt fluvii—Indus et Ganges : —ibì sunt arbores altissimæ—maxima animalia. Serpentes tanti sunt, ut hauriant minōra animalia integra.

Elephantes gregatim ambulant—non tolerant frigus—homines capiunt eos foveis. Hoc animal cætera omnia superat docilitate ; discit multa propè humana facere. Ejus dentes nobis ebur suppeditant.

Camēli Asiatici sunt utilissima animalia. Portant magna onera, et sitim famemque facillimè tolerant.

Africa.

In Ægypto sunt plurima mira opera et artis et naturæ. Pyramides sunt celeberrimæ. In Africâ sunt multæ hyænæ et plurimi leones. Nulli autem cervi sunt, nec apri, nec ursi.

Crocodilus parit ova, et ponit ea in ripis Nili fluvii; agit diem in terrâ, noctem in aquâ. Escam vorat, et tunc in ripâ dormit.

America.

Hæc orbis pars, nec Græcis nec Romanis, fuit nota; sed nostri mercatores ad eam frequentèr commeant. Animalia sunt ibi minora quàm in Asiâ, Europâ, aut Africâ; sed fluvii sunt latiores et longiores; et montes sunt altiores quàm montes Europæ aut Africæ.

Literæ ibi et plurimæ artes nunc florent. Civitates habent homines doctissimos, et mercatores prudentes, qui Europæ, Asiæ, atque Africæ merces navibus suis ad patriam portant. Cives ibi libertatem amant, quantum vel Romani, vel ipsi Britanni.

FABLES.

The Boy and the Wolf.

Puer, oves pascens, voce magnâ imploravit opem agricolarum, et falsò dixit lupum vorare oves. Cum illi venerant, risit eos. Lupus denuò reverâ venit. Tunc puer cum lachrymis

.

agricolas oravit, ut subvenirent. Illi autem, putantes eum ludere ut antea, neglexerunt lachrymas : ita lupus plurimas oves dilaniavit.

Mendaci ne verum quidem dicenti credimus.

The Fox and the Crow.

Corvus in arbore sedebat, et caseum de fenestra villae raptum edebat. Hunc vidit vulpes—et mox clamavit, “O corve, quanta est pulchritudo tua! si cantus pulchritudini tuae responderet, te avium regem esse dicere.” Stultus corvus tum cantare tentavit, atque ore demisit caseum. Vulpes, corvum ridens, caseum vorat.

Mali stultos saepe laude ludunt.

The Crane and the Peacock.

Pavo, explicans pennas suas, grui dixit, “Quanta est pulchritudo mea, quanta autem est tua deformitas!” At grus avolans respondit, “Et quanta est mea pernicitas, quanta tua tarditas!”

Non debemus alios contemnere, qui fortasse sint meliores nobis.

The Geese and the Cranes.

In prato quondam ansēres erant socii cum gruibus. Cum tamen vēnit agricola, grues celeritē avolābant, ansēres autem ob gravitatem corpōris capti perierunt.

Malorum hominum socii sēpē dant pœnas.

The Husbandman and the Snake.

Agricōla anguem reperit frigōre rigentem. Agricola eum sinu fovit. Sed anguis recreatus agricolæ vulnus infixit.

Hæc fabula malos esse ingratos ostendit.

The Shepherds and the Wolf.

Pastōres ovis carnem in convivio comēdēbant. Lupus hos videns clamavit, "Ego si vel agnum rapuissem, quantum fuisset crimen; isti autem ovem impunē comēdunt." Tum unus pastōrum dixit, "Nos quidē nostram edimus—tu autem voras oves alienas."

Æsop and the Impertinent Man.

Petūlans jactavit lapidem in Æsōpum; ille clamat, "Benē, rectē," et dedit illi pecuniam,

simul dicens : “Ego non habeo plus pecuniæ, sed tibi monstrabo undè accipies. Ecce venit dives : in illum jacta lapidem, et dignum accipies præmium.” Petülans hoc fecit, et statim comprehensus pœnas dedit.

Hæc fabula ostendit petulantiam meritò pœnas dare.

The Two Travellers.

Duo viatores unà faciebant iter. Unus eorum pecuniam in viâ invēnit, et dixit altèri, ‘Inveni pecuniam.’ Amicus monuit, ne dicēret ‘Inveni,’ sed ‘Invenīmus.’ Ille autem negavit. Mox homo, qui pecuniam amiserat, vēnit, et viator, qui eam invenerat, alteri clamavit, ‘O amice, periimus!’ Hic autem respondit—“Dic, ‘Perii,’ non ‘Periimus;’ ut modò dixisti, ‘Inveni,’ non ‘Invenīmus.’”

The Tortoise and the Eagle.

Testūdo aquilam orabat, ut sese volare docēret. Aquila testudinem monuit eam alas non habēre, atque ità volare non posse. Sed illa itērūm atque itērūm oravit aquilam, ut hoc beneficium sibi facēret. Aquila igitur eam

schismam regum, et tunc demisit, ut volare
tentaret. Sed incidens in saxa perit.

Res supra naturam aut sortem tuam ne
cupias

PART II.

GRADUALLY EXEMPLIFYING

THE USE OF THE PASSIVE, DEPONENT, IRREGULAR,
AND DEFECTIVE VERBS,

THE MORE DIFFICULT FORMS OF THE ACTIVE VERBS,

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN, INTERROGATIVES,
&c.

FOLLOWED BY

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES, FABLES, ANECDOTES,
&c.

Hitherto the attention of the Pupils has been pointed to ONE Rule of Syntax exemplified in the respective class of examples under consideration. He will now be expected, as his intelligence shall be equal to it, to know more of the Rules of Syntax, and to trace the application of several of them in the same sentence. The discretion of the Teacher will be seen in his requirement of the amount of this exercise according to the powers of each Pupil.

I should recommend that the Pupil should gradually commit to memory the Abstract of Syntax taken from the Eton Grammar which I have given at the end of the New Delectus, as soon as he can do so with tolerable facility, and not before. The reference letters A., B., C., &c., in the pages of the New Delectus will promote his understanding the application of the several Rules, and the Teacher at first might only require him to make himself acquainted with a few of them, and afterwards increase gradually the number of the Rules to be repeated in parsing a portion of each Lesson. If it is too difficult for the Pupil the first time he goes over these pages, let it be deferred.

PASSIVE VERBS.

The Pupil, after learning the Passive Verbs in the Grammar, should conjugate a few others through their moods and tenses, such as

laudor, <i>to be praised,</i>	tegor, <i>to be covered,</i>
culpor, <i>to be blamed,</i>	capior, <i>to be taken,</i>
moveor, <i>to be moved,</i>	vestior, <i>to be clothed,</i>
doceor, <i>to be taught,</i>	nutrior, <i>to be nourished,</i>

or any verbs used in the subsequent sentences.

Reference to the Latin Rule of Syntax is affixed by a small capital.

Mundus a Deo ^T gubernatur, et omnia in initio ab eo creata sunt.

Boni meritò amantur.

Lætus sum laudari a laudato viro ^T.

Ut amēris ^A, amabilis esto.

Industria ^A laudatur, ignavia culpatur.

Terra movētur circa solem.

Horti floribus ^R ornantur, fluviorum ripæ ornantur arboribus.

Montes altissimi nive ^R sempèr teguntur.

Prata autem herbis et gramine tegi vidēbis.

Carpuntur flores vere, poma autumnò ^V.

Vere ^V semina ^A *sparguntur*, autumnō *metuntur* fruges.

Poma dat Autumnus, formosa est messibus ^J æstas,

Ver præbet flores, igne ^R *levatur* hiems.

Fertilis ager, nisi *renovetur* assiduo aratro ^R, habebit nihil nisi gramen cum spinis.

Parentes a piis filiis ^T *amantur* atque *honorantur*.

Pueri a magistris *doceantur* Deum colere, honorare parentes, veritatem amare, et patriæ legibus obedire ^V.

Christiani ^M non est celeritèr ad iram movèri, sed moribus ^J comem esse mitemque.

Oves *vestiuntur* lanâ, pisces squamis ^R.

Oves aliquandò *lacerantur* luporum dentibus.

At ipsi lupi a canibus *lacerantur*.

Crocodilus contra omnes ictus pelle durissimâ *munītur*.

In Asiâ et in Africâ elephanti *capiuntur* foveis.

Elephanti *docebantur* Romæ per funes incedere ^V.

Apes tinnītu æris *delectantur*, eoque *convocantur*.

Ansĕrum plumæ bis anno *velluntur*, ut pen-
nas ^a habeamus scribendo.

Erinacei *dicuntur* volvēre ^v se super poma
humī jacentia, atque illa spinis affixa portare
in cavas ^b arbores edenda.

Erinacei *conterriti* ^b se convolvunt in formam
pilæ ^d, sic undique *protegentur* aculeis ^r.

Mors rectè *comparātur* somno, nam ei ^h
similis est.

Fortuna rectè *comparātur* vento, nam ambo
sæpissimè *mutantur*.

Metalla *effodiuntur* e terrâ; aliquando *re-*
periuntur in limo et arenâ fluviorum: ferrum
in omnibus ferè regionibus *reperitur*.

Ignē ferrum *mollitur*, argilla autem *duratur*.

Nutrītur vento, vento *restinguitur* ignis;

Lenis alit flammas, grandior aura necat.

Sanguis per venas in omnes partes cor-
pōris ^d *diffunditur*.

Homīnum corpōra *durantur* labōre.

Dentes septimo mense^v *gignuntur*, septimo anno decidunt.

Dentes *dicuntur* esse osse^k duriores.

Palpēbræ sunt mollissimæ, ne lædant oculos ;
et *muniuntur* ciliis, ne quid subitò in oculos
per auram veniat. Rursus palpēbræ desuper
muniuntur superciliis^r, ne quid humoris de
capite in oculos defluat.

Homo nisi labore^r corpus mentemque
exerceat, cupiditatibus malis, et irritis curis
sæpè *cruciabitur*.

Cernis ut ignavum corrumpant otia corpus ;
Et capiant vitium, ni *moveantur*, aquæ.

Prælium *committitur*, vulnera *infliguntur*, *fugatur* hostis.

In bello duces crudeles aliquandò jusserunt
captivos *occidi*, urbes *deripi*, atque agros *vastari*^v.

Scipio in Africam *missus est*, ut Carthāgo
everterētur.

Philosophia et rerum scientia^z maximè
colebantur Athenis.

Virtus bellica et ars^z regendæ civitatis
maximè *laudabantur* Romæ.

Fortitudo et frugalitas in honōre *habebantur* Lacedæmōne. Nusquam aliàs major honor senectuti^N habitus est.

Hospites ab antiquis^T ferè *excipiebantur* maximâ liberalitate^R.

Lex erat Romanorum vetustissima ne quis intra urbem *sepeliretur*.

Cæsar beneficiis^R ac munificentîâ magnus *habebatur*, Cato autem integritate vitæ^D.

Pompeius *victus est* a Cæsäre.

Multæ nationes quoque a Cæsäre *victæ sunt*.

Ipse tamen a civibus Romanis *occisus est*.

Duobus et viginti vulneribus^R in Senatu *confossus est*.

Babylon a Semiramide *condita est*.

A Romulo *condita est* Roma.

Assyrium imperium *fundatum est* a Nino^T.

Fundatum est a Cyro imperium Persicum.

Ab Alexandro *fundatum est* Græcum imperium.

Romanum imperium *fundatum est* a Romulo.

A Solone *datæ sunt* leges Atheniensibus^N,
a Lycurgo Lacedæmoniis^N.

Pyrrhus primus duxit elephantos contra Romanos. Equi Romanorum *terrīti sunt* horum aspectu; et primo proelio Romani *victi sunt* a Pyrrho; sed altero proelio elephantēs *interfecti sunt*, et Pyrrhi exercitus *fugatus est*.

Gallia a Cæsare *victa erat*, urbesque Gallorum *captæ erant*, priusquam vēnit in Britanniam.

In scholâ puer quotidie audiet multa *corrigi*, multa *laudari*; desidia aliorum puerorum *culpata* ei prodērit, prodērit quoque *laudata* industria. *Æmulatio laude excitabitur*.

DEPONENT VERBS.

The following may be conjugated throughout.

miror, *to admire.*

sequor, *to follow.*

conor, *to endeavour.*

mentior, *to lie.*

fateor, *to confess.*

orior, *to arise; partly of*

misereor, *to pity.*

3rd, partly of 4th Conj.

loquor, *to speak.*

Nox fugit, et ^z sol *oritur*; mox sol occidit, et nox incipit: hæc vicissitudo ^p dierum et ^z noctium utilissima est; nam dies ^a datur ad laborandum, nox ad quiescendum.

^v Æstate, cum ^u laborare facilius possumus, dies sunt longiores; sed hieme, cum laborare in agris gravius est, noctes sunt longiores. Æstate sol in cœlo diutius *moratur*: ita efficit ut flores et fruges ^a crescant atque maturescant ^z.

Nunc autem de terrâ *loquamur*, ^c quam nos incolimus: terra est rotunda, et movetur circa solem, sicut luna movetur circa terram. In terrâ sunt montes et valles, agri, prata, fluvii, et silvæ densæ variis ⁱ arboribus. Deus ^l auctor et conditor horum omnium est. Rector est cœli, solis, lunæ, et stellarum— auctor terræ, hominum, atque animalium. Agnoscimus eum potentem esse et benevolum ex operibus ejus. Dedit ⁿ nobis corpus et animam: ^q cibum, potum, et vestes suppeditat, vitam et salutem conservat, atque beneficia plurima ⁿ nobis tribuit: hunc igitur amemus, præceptisque ejus libenter obediamus.

Hoc unum te * oro, ut nunquam * *mentiaris*; nam turpissimum est *mentiri*, ^z vel mendacio culpam tegere.

Turpe est aliud *loqui*, aliud sentire.

Sæpè *recordare* quid Deo debeas, quid parentibus, ut ^v omni tempore gratum ^a animum habeas. *Consolare* ^a miseros, *hortare* timidos, pauperum *miserere*.

Fatere, si quid peccaveris.

Ira et desidia ^p animi sunt ^l morbi. Ex his multa mala nascuntur.

Ab exiguo fonte sæpè *nascitur* ingens fluvius, et parvâ e scintillâ excitatur magnum incendium; sic a parvo initio *oriuntur* mala maxima ^b.

Mali *conantur* ^u fallere et fraudare justos.

Homo malus criminum cum dolore olim *recordabitur*.

Ante senectutem curēmus ut benè vivamus: in senectute curēmus ut benè *moriāmur*.

Aves aduncos ungues ^x habentes, carne *vescuntur*, nec unquam congregantur.

Aquilæ *prædantur* solæ.

Elephantes gregatim *vagantur* in sylvis Indiæ et vallibus.

Accipiter ^a columbas *sequitur* ut occīdat; canes *sequuntur* lupos et cervos; vulpes *insidiatur* gallinis et pullis; lupi *insidiantur* ovibus.

Pisces ex trà aquam citò *morientur*.

Apes, ^s aculéo amisso, statim *mōri* existimantur; aliqui autem putant tales ab aliis apibus necari.

Psittāci humanam vocem callidè *imitantur*.

Asīnus nec ^R formā nec celeritate præstat; verūm est animal utilissimum. Onera gravissima portat. Asini *vescuntur* vili pabulo, ut foliis, carduis, stramine. Laborem et famem et plagas *patiuntur*. Nonnulli eorum vivunt triginta annos et ampliùs.

Tempore difficiles veniunt ad aratra juvenci;
Tempore lenta *pati* fræna docentur equi.

Ut ad cursum equus *nascitur*, ad arandum bos, ad *venandum* canis, sic homo ad intelligendum et agendum *nascitur*.

Christianus pauperum *miserebitur*.

^M Christiani est *miserēri* paupĕrum, atque injuriarum *oblivisci*.

Aspice jucundo *labentes* murmure rivos.

Aspice tondentes fertile gramen ^X oves.

Altissima ^B flumina sæpè ^A *labuntur* sine sono,

ita prudentes nec *gloriantur*, nec se insolentèr gerunt.

Debēmus ^U *imitari* ^B fertīles agros, ^C qui dant plura ^N agricolis quam accepērunt. Nos etiam festinemus ^U reddere amicis beneficia; nam imprōbus est qui scit beneficium ^U accipere, nescit reddere.

Fugaces anni ^A *labuntur*: horæ cedunt, et dies, et menses, et anni; nec tempus præteritum unquam *revertetur*.

Poetæ dixerunt tempus non modò *labi*, sed etiam ^Z fugere.

Ne nimiūm festīna *loqui*, festīna sapere ^U.
Audi multa ^B, pauca *loquere*.

Pater puerum monebit, atque *hortabitur*.

^M Puerorum est *revereri* parentes.

Adolescentis est majores natu *revereri*.

^M Stultitiæ est aliorum vitia cernere, *oblivisci* suorum.

Bonus bonos *imitabitur*, eorumque exemplum *sequetur*.

Non omnis ager ^C qui seritur, ^Q fruges dat;

nec omnis discipulus ^D magistri præceptis rectè utētur.

Romani *arbitrabantur* se nunquam ^V fore tutoꝝ ab insidiis, dum Hannibal vivēret.

Cicero *mirabatur* ^D Socratis ^A virtutem et ^Z sapientiam.

Epaminondas Thebanus erat modestus, prudens, et fortis. Veritatem ita amabat, ut ne ^R joco quidem *mentiretur*.

Lacedæmōne adolescentes *revereabantur* non solūm parentes, sed omnes senes.

Germāni pellibus *utebantur* pro vestibus, et carne ^B ferinā *vescebantur*.

Alexander Babylone ^A mortuus est.

Scipio Africanus nunquam ad negotia ^B publica ^A accedēbat antequam in ^D Jovis templo *precatus esset*.

Imperante ^S Augusto *natus est* Christus—
imperante ^S Tiberio crucifixus.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Let *possum, volo, &c.*, be well learnt in the Grammar.

Cæcus de coloribus ^V judicare non ^A potest,
nec ^Z surdus de sonis; ità de multis rebus
indoctus non *potest* rectè judicare.

Sunt pisces ^c qui volare *possunt*, sunt animalia ^c quæ vel in aquâ vel in terrâ habitant.

Plurimæ aves vel ^R pedibus incedere ^U, vel volare, vel natare *possunt*.

Sunt pueri ^c qui nec ludere, nec studere, nec quiescere *volunt*.

Mali pueri amare magistrum non *possunt*.

An piscatorem piscis amare *potest*?

Nec domus, nec respublica stare *potest*, si in eâ sint nec præmia rectè factis, nec supplicia peccatis.

^D Stellarum tanta multitudo est, ut ^U numerari non *possint*.

Sine ^D solis calore nec animalia vivere, nec herbæ crescere *possent*.

Diligentia in omnibus rebus plurimum valet: vix ullum est ^c quod hæc non ^U assequi *possit*.

Virtus eripi non *potest*: neque ^R incendio, neque ^Z naufragio amittitur.

Philippus Macedonum rex ^R volēbat ^U amari.

Ejus filius Alexander metui volēbat.

Græci voluerunt corpora ^D juvenum firmari labore.

Tu, *velim*, animo ^F sapiente fortique sis, et *velim* sis diligentissimus.

Cæsar a Bruto et Cassio non interfectus fuisset, ni solus imperare Romanis *voluisset*.

Noli ^B malos ^V imitari; imitare potiùs bonos.

Noli ^B plura promittere, quàm præstare *possis*.

Beneficiorum maxima a parentibus accipimus, dum aut nescimus, aut ^Z *nolumus*. Parentes cogunt teneros infantes ad salubrium ^D rerum patientiam. Flentium et repugnantium corpõra diligentèr foveant. Mox ^B invitos docent artes et bonos mores, atque ad virtutem erudiunt.

Cato ^V esse quàm ^Z videri bonus *maluit*.

Atticus, ^D Ciceronis ^E amicus, neque mendacium unquam dicebat, neque *pati poterat*. Nullas inimicitias gessit, nam lædebat ipse neminem; et, si injuriam ab alio acceperat, *malēbat* oblivisci quàm ulcisci.

Quidam olim dixit “duas aures datas esse ^N homini et unum os, ut audire *mallet*, quàm loqui.”

^A *Malis* ruri ^U vivere an in urbe? *Malo* ruri.

Scipio dixit “se *malle* ^B unum civem servare, quàm mille hostium occidere.”

Si numeres anno ^Q soles et ^Z nubila toto,
Invenies nitidos sæpiùs *ísse* dies.

Apud Romanos convīvæ *edēbant* ova, pisces, gallinas, carnem, olera, poma, nuces.

Britanni antiqui frumentum non serebant, sed lacte et carne vivebant; glandes *edissee* dicuntur; leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putabant.

Græcia *fert* olivam, Italia ^Q vitem.

^R *Æquo* animo *ferāmus* res adversas.
Sæpè *tulit* lassus succus amarus opem.

Catilina adversus patriam ^Q arma *tulit*.
Milo dicitur taurum ^R humeris *tulisse*.

Confer nostram longissimam vitam cum æternitate, et videbĭtur brevissima.

Deus ^N nobis maxima beneficia *contūlit*;
vitam hanc terrestrem dedit, et spem melioris
^D vitæ.

Lusus pueris prodērunt, nam pueri post lusus *affērunt* acriorem animum ad discendum : sed nimia recreatio non prodērit, nam itā *fient* ^L ignavi.

Terra circa solem *fertur* cursu, ut circa terram luna.

Cum ver *redierit*, pulcherrimi flores ornabunt hortos, novæ frondes vestient arbōrum ramos, atque omnis rerum natura rursùs ridēbit.

Redeunt jam gramina campis ^N.

Tempus semel elapsum ^B nunquam *redībit*.

Hibernis ^V mensibus hirundīnes ex hac regione *abeunt*, ^V vere itērum *redituræ*.

Lictōres *ibant* præ consulibus, auctoritatis indicium.

Elephanti jussa faciunt ; leones jugum *subīre* olim docebantur, hirundīnes verò et mures ^L indociles existimabantur.

On due Moderation.

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultrà citràque *nequit* consistēre rectum.

Poeta nascitur, non *fit*. Hoc *vult* ingenium plus ^K arte valēre.

Sæpè qui ex pauperibus *facti sunt* ^Ldivites, nesciunt rectè uti divitiis: ita *fit*, ut brevi tempore, consumptis ^Sopibus, in egestatem relabantur.

Ille optimè honōrat Deum, qui divinam benevolentiam et justitiam imitatur, quantùm ^V*fieri potest*.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Let the Pupil learn the portion of the Grammar in reference to the following:—

odi, *I hate.*

cœpi, *I begin.*

memini, *I remember.*

novi, *I know.*

inquam, *I say.*

&c.

Miser est, ^Cquem omnes boni *odērunt*.

Titus ^Eimperator ^Fingenio fuit tam benigno, ut nemo eum *odisset*.

Novimus ^DTiti facilitatem et ^Zliberalitatem; *novimus* ^DAristidis justitiam; *novimus* ^DSocratis sapientiam.

Virtus, virtus; *inquam*, et conciliat et conservat amicitias.

Multos si *cœpimus* nōsse ^V, amare *cœpimus*.

Croesus dives Lydorum ^Rrex ab irruente milite occisus fuisset, nisi filius, qui antea mutus fuerat, loqui *cœpisset*; nam ille ^R subito terrore motus tum magnâ voce ^R exclamavit.

Cyrus in Asiâ, in Græciâ Lacedæmonii et Athenienses *cœpere* ^Q urbes subigere.

Odêrunt peccare boni ^D virtutis ^R amore.

Odisse parentes, quibus vitam et multa debeas, vix humanum est.

Quis est qui non *odêrit* ingratos et mendaces?

Memento servare æquam mentem in rebus arduis, atque humilem mentem in rebus prosperis.

Nulli animali memoria magis fida ^P est, quàm cani. Canes dominos suos benè *noverunt*, et nomina sua agnoscunt. Legimus canem adversus latrones pro domino pugnâsse, et a corpore interfecti ^D domini non recessisse. Alius canis, domino ^S interfecto, cibum capere noluit, inediâque periit.

Pastor malus fugit. Quis crederet pastorem fugiturum? Si dominus *nôsset* eum aded timidum esse, ^N ei non tradidisset gregem tuendum.

*Seneca's Remark about too great attention to
Personal Appearance.*

*Nósti juvenes⁷ barbâ et comâ præter modum
nitidos, elegantes totos? Nihil forte, nihil
solidum ab illis speraveris.*

*The Remark the Lacedæmonians uttered against
Long Speeches.*

*Samiorum legati usi sunt longâ oratione ad
Lacedæmonios. Lacedæmonii respondērunt:
"Prima verba sumus oblīti, et postrēma verba
non intellexīmus, quia non meminīmus prima."*

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

WITH ACCUSATIVE.

oportet, }	<i>it is right or</i>	constat, <i>it is known.</i>
decet, }	<i>becoming.</i>	pudet, <i>it shames.</i>
juvat, <i>it delights.</i>		pœnitet, <i>it repents.</i>

WITH DATIVE.

licet, <i>it is lawful.</i>	expēdit, <i>it is good or ex- pedient.</i>
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^x *Oportet* hominem credēre Deum cernēre
omnia, et ^z *gubernare* totum mundum.

Pueros parentum praeceptis obsequi oportet^x.

Puerum *deceat* verecundum esse.

Amicos benignè^v monēre *deceat*, ne in periculum vel vitium cadant.

Num *expedit* omni^b credere famæ?

Nemini *licet*^x peccare; pietatem autem et justitiam servare *oportet*.

Nemini *expedit* peccare, sed potius virtutem colere.

Civibus *expedit* parēre patriæ legibus, et^d regis mandatis obtemperare.

Honestum semper *pœnitēbit* mendacii.

Ambulare per agros messis^v tempore *juvat*.

Nil *juvat* amisso claudere septa grege^s.

^v Æstate *juvat* ire sub umbras.

Constat Romanos eodem^v anno delevisse duas urbes florentissimas, ^s Carthaginem et Corinthum.

Constat terram circa solem moveri.

Non *deceat* te ignavum esse, aut petulantem; sed diligentem atque beneficiorum memorem.

Injuriarum nos *deceat* oblivisci.

Ne te *pudeat* discere quæ nescias. Industriæ tuæ te nunquam *pœnitēbit*.

Ignavum ^B aliquandò ignaviæ *pænitébit*.

Rectè *pudet* nos negligentiae et stultitiae.

Honestum *pudet* mendacii.

Alacriter fer opem ^N miseris, et vide ne te *pæniteat* auxilii tardè lati: bis dat, qui citò dat.

^R Exemplo potius quàm verbis alios docēre *expedit* ^X.

O rus, quando ego te aspiciam, quandoque
licebit,

Nunc veterum ^R libris, nunc somno et in-
ertibus horis,

Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivia ^D vitæ.

VERBS OF PECULIAR FORMATION.

ACTIVE VERBS having a reduplication in their perfect tense. A few of them should be conjugated throughout by the Pupil.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

mordeo, momordi, *to bite*.

spondeo, sponsondi, *to promise*.

tondeo, totondi, *to shear*.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

cædo, cecīdi, <i>to kill, or</i>	cado, cecīdi, <i>to fall</i> .
<i>lash severely.</i>	cano, cecīni, <i>to sing</i> .

curro, cucurri, *to run.*
 disco, didici, *to learn.*
 fallo, fefelli, *to deceive, or*
escape notice.
 parco, peperci, *to spare.*

pello, pepŭli, *to drive.*
 posco, poposci, *to ask.*
 tango, tetigi, *to touch.*
 tendo, tetendi, *to stretch*
out.

Quercus *tetendit* ingentes ramos, ^c quos non potui a terrâ contingere.

Pastor oves *totondit*.

Num ^v hieme *totondisset* oves ?

Pastor oves pascebat : mox lupus e silvâ vĕnit, terruitque pastorem, et *momordit* ovem.

An lupus *momordisset* ovem, nisi pastor fugisset ?

Lupus qui ovem *momordit*, *momordit* etiam canem.

Poma *cecĭdērunt* in terram. Num poma *cecĭdissent*, nisi ventus agitavisset arborem ?

Felices sumus si Deo parĕre *didicĭmus*.

Num ^d Cancrī filius *didicisset* cursum oblique flectĕre, nisi cancer coram eo ita *cucurrisset* ?

Constat Græcos artem scribendi a Phœnicibus *didicisse*.

A Græcis Galli *didicĕrant* urbes ^r moenibus cingĕre.

Ex Hispaniâ Annibal Romanos *pepŭlit*, vicit

etiam exercitum Romanum in Italiâ. Ipse autem ^T a Romanis postea victus est.

Cæsar Germānos ex Galliâ *pepūlit* : illi pacem a Cæsare *poposcerunt*.

Romāni servos malos et fures ^R verberibus *ceciderunt*.

Hostes armenta *ceciderē*.

Artes *didicisse* emollit mores.

Pueri territi per agros *cucurrerunt* ; sed in fossam *ceciderē*.

Mors neque pauperibus neque divitibus unquam *pepercit*.

Sæpè rosam qui *tetigit*, sensit ^V habere spinas.

Si picem *tetigēris*, inquinabuntur manus.

In foedere faciendo antiqui dextrâ *tetigerunt* victimæ caput.

Qui non facit quod *spospondit*, ^L mendax vocatur et perfidus.

^R Mendacio homines *fefellēris*, Deum non falles.

Homo quidam in uno pede diù stare *didicerat*, et cum dixisset alteri, eum non posse idem facere, respondit alter, At anseres te diutiùs.

Homērus de antiquis Græcis heroibus *ce-*

cinit: Virgilius de adventu Æneæ in Italiam.

Poetæ de antiquis temporibus *cecinére*.

Passëri accipiter non *pepercit*.

Num *cecinisset* avis, si accipitrem vidisset?

Cyrus omnium militum suorum nomina *didicerat*.

Mithridâtes narratur *didicisse* linguas duarum et viginti gentium, quas sub ditione habuit.

NEUTER PASSIVES.

audeo, ausus sum, audère, *to dare*.

gaudeo, gavisus sum, gaudère, *to rejoice*.

soleo, solitus sum, solère, *to be accustomed*.

fido, fisis sum, fidère, *to trust*.

fio, factus sum, fiëri, *to be made*.

For the gender of the Substantives between this page and page 81, the method of applying the rules of "Propria quæ maribus" is explained at the end of this volume.

Post reges exactos duo Consules *facti sunt* Romæ hac causâ, ut si unus eorum ¹ malus esse voluisset, alter eum coerceret.

Hannibal *ausus est* iter ^u facere per Alpes, et in Italiam exercitum ducere. In Alpibus dicitur liquefecisse saxa ^R aceto, ut viam ^N militibus faciliorem aperiret.

Carthagine ^S deleta, Romani *gavisi sunt*.

Cicero, bonorum ^D civium auxilio *confisus*, ex urbe Catilinam pepulit.

Cæsar *solitus est* scribere et legere simul *, dictare et audire.

Auditâ ^S voce tuâ, magnoperè *gavissus sum*.

Inertia tua me ^R magno dolore affecit, nam *solitus sum* de te benè sperare.

[hædos,

Sic ^H canibus catulos similes, sic ^H matribus Nôram, sic parvis componere magna *solēbam*.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

The Rule (C.) applies throughout all these sentences.

Est profectò Deus in mundo, *qui* omnia audit et videt, quæ gerimus.

Hora quæ præteriit, nunquam redire potest.

Onus, quod benè fertur, fit leve.

Ingratus est, qui beneficium non reddit.

* I understand this assertion to be, that Cæsar could do either pair of things at once; not four things at once.

Impröbus est, qui scit beneficium accipere, nescit reddere.

Avis vitat retia, quæ nimis apparent.

Id, quod injustum, nunquam potest esse laude dignum.

Fortis est qui se vincit; sapiens qui sibi imperat.

Arbor, quam olim sevisti, nunc fructum ferre incipit.

Poma quæ ^N mihi nuper dedisti, erant gratissimo ^F sapore.

Da Cæsari res quæ sunt Cæsaris ^M, et Deo res quæ sunt Dei ^M.

Flores quos ^Q sevisti, odorem gratissimum dant.

Tanta est vis virtutis, ut diligamus illam etiam in iis quos nunquam vidimus.

Virtus digna est, quæ ab omnibus ^T ametur.

Multi cupiunt bonorum mortem mori, qui bonorum vitam vivere nolunt.

Somniantes multa esse vera credimus, quæ vigilantes ridemus.

* Qui sequitur duos lepores, is neutrum capit.

Qui nescit se peccare, corrigi non vult.

* Quod tibi fieri non vis, ^N alteri ne feceris.

Ea nobis amicè accipienda sunt, quæ benevolè fiunt, etiamsi ferant quid damni aut doloris.

Homo, cui contigit quod sat̃s est, debet esse contentus.

Deum, cuius potentia ubique est, ^R sanctâ mente colere debemus.

Sapientes multas res negligunt, quarum cupidine mali afficiuntur.

Literas expecto, quas scripsisti.

Epistolas duas accēpi, quarum altera missa est ^T a Cæsare, altera a Cicerōne.

Cupio parentes vidēre, a quibus tam diù abfui.

Eos lædere, a quibus beneficia accēperis, turpissimum est.

Felices sunt ii reges, quos cives amant.

Miser est * qui amat nemīnem, et quem nemo amat.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nōrint,
Agricolas! ^N quibus ipsa procul discordibus armis

Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus.

Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
 Ut prisca gens mortalium,
 Paterna rura ^R bobus exercet suis *.

Miseræ sunt illæ regiones, quas bellum vastavit.

Miserēri eorum, quos infortunia premunt,
^M Christiani est.

Noli facere quidquam, quod dubitas æquum
 an iniquum sit.

THE USE OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS,
 INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS, &c.

Quod animal est homini ^H simillimum? Similia.

Quæ animalium sunt ^H nobis utilissima? Vacca, equus, et canis.

Quæ fera est ferocissima? Tigris.

Quod animal est fidēlissimum? Canis.

* Pope has a similar sentiment:

"Happy the man whose wish and care
 A few paternal acres bound;
 Content to breathe his native air
 In his own ground.

Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
 Whose flocks supply him with attire,
 Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
 In winter fire."

Quodnam edunt animalia, quæ habent serratos dentes? Carnem.

Quonam vescuntur ea animalia, quæ habent læves dentes? Herbis.

Quarum avium sunt rostra adunca? Rapa-cium.

Quarum avium sunt rostra longissima? Earum, quæ vadis prædam quærunt, vel e limo cibum sugunt.

Quonam hirundines et grues hieme recedunt? Ad regiones calidiores.

Quæ aves volant vespere? Noctuæ et vesperiliones.

Utrum est gravius, ferrum an aurum? Aurum.

Quanam in parte orbis est maxima ^p hominum multitudo? In Asiâ.

Quibus in partibus sunt montes altissimi? In Asiâ et Americâ.

In quâ parte sunt fluvii maximi? In Americâ.

Quis fluvius inter Gallos et Germanos fluit? Rhenus.

Quis Oceanus fluit inter Eurôpam et Novum Orbem? Atlanticus.

Quid mare est inter Asiam et Africam?

Rubrum mare. Et quid inter Eurōpam et Africam? Mare Mediterraneum.

Quam urbem condidit Romulus? Romam.

Quænam regiones maximè abundant ovibus? Hispania, Britannia, et Australia.

Ex quo fit caseus? E lacte.

Unde paratur sal? Ex salinâ, vel e marinâ aquâ.

Unde factum est mare ipsum salsum?

Unde parantur pennæ scribendo? Ex alis anserum.

^R Casu-ne factus est mundus, an mente divinâ? ^R Mente divinâ.

Quæritur unus-ne sit orbis, an plures?

Terra circa solem movetur, an sol circa terram?

An luna movetur circa terram?

Unde lucem suam luna accipit?

Quot horis constat dies?

Quot diebus constat annus?

Undè nubes colligunt aquam, quæ fit pluvia?

Cui bono serviunt nubes? Hauriunt vapores quos ventus agit ad terras remotas irrigandas.

Cur Auster pluviam ^N nobis magis quàm Boreas affert?

Quidnam saxum innātat summis ^O aquis?
Pumex.

Undè formatur pumex? Liquefacto saxo per undas erumpente ^S formatur.

Undè fit ut montes sint ignivomi?

Ubi sunt Ætna et Vesuvius?

Quidnam calefacit aquas fontium ad Helclam montem?

Cur aura calidior est ^V æstate quàm hieme?

Cur sol meridianus calidiorem auram reddit, quàm manè aut vespere?

Undè fit ut ^V æstate dies longiores sint; at hieme noctes?

Ingenuity is sometimes stimulated by ænigmas or ænigmatic sentences, such as the following:—

Sum inīitium mundi
Et finis sæculorum,
Sum trinus et unus,
Et tamen non sum Deus.—*m.*

Sæpè sub sepe cepe edi.
Pugno ^R pugnas ^Q pugnavi.

Latin Puzzles.

Os ore canis tenebat.

Sus est poma.

Malo ex mālō māla edere quān ostreas esse.

Domí-ne domine dominæ sunt ?

Quodnam animal est primò quadrupes, indè bipes, postremò tripes ?

Senex quidam habuit duodecim filias—harum cuique nati sunt triginta nigri filii, et triginta pulchræ filiæ. Dic mihi senis nomen, et quam diù vixerit.—Annus.

Construe the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus, who is called Æacides, in two different senses.

Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse.

Other ambiguous Oracles.

Dico te magnum regnum perditurum.

Dicebant non esse fas Germanos superare si ante novam lunam proelio contendissent.

^H Cuinam animali similis est avārus ? Porco^H.
Quare ? Quod nemini prodest nisi post mortem. Porcus mortuus dat setas et pellem

^N sutori, et carnem ut sit cibus. Sic avarus divitias parat, quas moriens linquit aliis ^N.

Dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo,
 *Tres pateat cœli spatium non amplius ulnas?

Cras benè victurum te dicis, Posthūme, semper ;
 †Dic mihi cras istud, Posthūme, quando venit?

Num multi ad senectutem veniunt ?

Antequam dormias, interroga animum tuum,
 Cui malo tuo hodiè restitisti? quæ vitia vitavisti? quod boni hodiè fecisti?

Utrum præstat vindicare injuriam, an ignoscere?

Quænam præcipua sunt officia puerorum?

Quænam virtus maximè colebatur Lacedæmōne, quænam Romæ? quæ Corinthi? quænam virtutes Athenis †?

Cur feles cernunt in tenebris? Quia illarum oculi, meliùs quàm nostri, colligunt lucis radios. Ità mures nocte capere illæ possunt.

* The answer to the above riddle in Virgil is said to be a well.

† Three verbs, *dico*, *duco*, *facio*, also *fero* and *eo*, make the imperative a monosyllable: *dic*, *duc*, *fac*, *fer*, *i*.

‡ See pp. 58, 59, for the answers.

Cui bono servit saliva? Necessaria est ut cum cibo misceatur, quò gustare cibum possimus. Duræ autem res (sicut silex et ferrum) cum salivâ non miscentur, ideòque nullum sapōrem dant.

Quare saliva fluit ^N pueris ad conspectum fructûs et crustulorum? Nempe natura teneris dedit promptum et acutum gustandi sensum; atque illis saliva fluit prompta ad gustandum.

Num surdus de sonis, num cæcus de coloribus rectè judicare potest? Num indoctus de rebus multis rectè judicare potest? Minimè.

Any sentence may be expressed interrogatively in a variety of ways: for instance—

Terra circum solem movetur?

Num terra circum solem movetur?

An terra circum solem movetur?

Nonne terra circum solem movetur?

Quis crederet terram circum solem moveri?

Quis negabit terram circum solem moveri?

Movetur-ne terra circum solem?

Quæritur, moveatur terra circum solem, necne.

And so also of any other proposition, which, under the guidance of the teacher, will form a good exercise

of ingenuity, and will, moreover, by constant repetition of the same words, impress them on the memory of the pupils. Observe, however, that if the answer No is decidedly expected, the question must be asked by Num; if Yes, the question must be asked by Nonne. An and ne, &c., may be used indifferently as to the answer.

If the pupil have not thoroughly acquired a knowledge of the preceding pages, let him go over them a second time before proceeding onward.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

Dominus ²Deus est sanctus et omnipotens, et benignus omnibus.

Misit Filium suum in mundum, non ut condemnāret mundum, sed ut mundus per eum servaretur.

Sic amavit mundum, ut dedērit Filium suum, ut quicunque credit in eum, non pereat, sed vitam æternam habeat.

Si me amatis, inquit Christus, servate praecepta mea, nam vocem meam auscultant oves meæ.

Paulus Apostolus dixit, Deponite hæc omnia, iram, malitiam, maledicentiam, mala verba, et quicquid pravum ac scelestum est.

Ne mentimini alii aliis.

Quæcunque velitis ut homines faciant ^Nvobis,
vos etiam facite iis.

Deus videt omnia: illi nox perlucida est
æquæ ac dies.

Homo agit impròbè, qui nec Deum timet,
nec fratrem amat.

Qui beneficium fecit, de illo tacere debet;
qui verò accēpit, de illo loqui poterit.

Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sæpè
videto.

Luna regit menses, orbem Deus ipse gu-
bernat.

Scythæ aurum et argentum non appetebant;
lacte, et melle, armentorumque carne vesceban-
tur: usus lanæ ac vestium ignotus illis erat;
pellibus utebantur.

Mors propter incertos casus quotidie im-
minet.

Mali parent propter metum, boni propter
virtutis amorem.

Sis amicus non solum verbis, sed factis
quoque.

Ex fructu, non e foliis, arborem aestima.

Mentem hominis, non vultum, respice.

Ex operibus judica, non e verbis.

Facta, non verba spectāto.

Elephas non mordet murem. Ita malorum iram atque minas negligit vir probus.

Dum felis dormit, saliunt mures.

Ventus torquet stipulam, non autem quercum.

The Sword turned into a Pruning-hook.

Me pax certa suos placidos curvavit in usus :

Agricōlæ nunc sum, militis antè fui *.

A Morning Call.

Accessi ad ædes, evocavi puerum ; quæsi vi dominum ; domi negavit esse.

A Laugh against the Bad Disposition of the Cappadocians.

Vipera Cappadōcem malesana momordit ; at ipsa †

Gustato periit sanguine^s Cappadōcis.

Justitia dat cuique suum.

Vita nihil boni mortalibus dedit sine labore.

* *Sc. instrumentum.*

† There is an anecdote of a similar character respecting a modern lady, who, on hearing that her monkey had bitten her servant in the leg very badly, expressed her sympathy solely for the monkey, saying, "Poor little creature, I hope it did not make him sick."

Somnia frequenter sunt vero simillima ; etiam infantes somniant.

Qui efferuntur rebus prosperis, et superbi fiunt, sæpè in graviores ærumnas cadunt.

Sæpiùs ^R ventis agitur ingens
Pinus, et celsæ graviore ^R casu
Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
Fulmina montes.

Nullum animal est, quin amet prolem suam.
Gallinæ avesque aliæ sub pennis assiduè foveant pullos, ne frīgore lædantur.

Simiæ dicuntur aliquando catulos amplectendo ^V necare.

Ursi dicuntur premi ^V hieme ^R somno tam gravi, ut ne vulneribus quidem excitentur.

Crocodylis inferior pars corpōris ^D est mollis, superior pars dura.

Glis totam hiemem ^W dormit, hieme ^V quoque ursi in antris dormiunt.

Magnum leoni ^P robur est.

Ignis terret feras, quòd res inusitata iis est.

Psittāci caput dicitur æquè durum esse ac rostrum.

Quidam ^B pisces capiuntur ^R hamo ; retia trahunt alios ad terram.

Qui^c semel est læsus fallāci piscis ab hāmo,
Omnibus unca cibis æra subesse putat.

Olor a veteribus dicebatur ante mortem
suavissimè cantare.

Cochlæa vitam agit modò conscendens ^x ar-
borem, modò descendens; ita homo, qui dubio
et instabili ^f animo est, modò cœlestia, modò
terrena sequitur.

Struthiocamēlus capite^s occultato se latēre
putat; ita impii stultè putant se Deum latēre,
cum oculos hominum fugiunt.

Crocodilus usu linguæ carēre dicitur.

Apri in morbis hederam pro medicinā car-
pēre narrantur.

Patentibus oculis dormiunt lepōres.

Elephantes gregatim ambulare feruntur, et
hunc ordinem servare: maximus natu ducit
agmen, ei ^h proximus ætate claudit agmen:
fluvios transituri minimos præmittunt.

Ager aratur ut frugum^d major copia inde
proveniat. Primo ^v vere sparguntur semina
frugum, quæ æstate maturantur, et autumnō
metuntur, ut sint per hiemem nutrimenta
ⁿ cultoribus.

Arbōres teguntur ^R cortīce, ne hieme frigus, vel æstate calor eas lædat.

Horti parantur tum ad utilitatem, tum ad jucunditatem.

Agricola cum florem māli videt, putat se quoque visurum poma. Ità cum vidēmus pueros esse diligentes et pios, speramus eos laudem et honorem, præmia ^R virtutis, assécū-turos.

Cæsar, qui occidentem vicit, confossus est telis Bruti et senatorum. Alexander, qui orientem vicit, febre periit Babylone. Augustus Imperator incolumis ad senectutem vixit.

Cleopatra dicitur bibisse pretiosam gemmam liquefactam acēto.

Ut navium gubernatores optimi tempestatis vim superare aliquandò non possunt; sic vitæ casus superare sapiens non semper potest.

Vidi ego, naufragium qui riserat, æquōre mergi,
Et dixi, Nunquam justior unda fuit.

^H Æstuantī aqua gelida est perniciosissima.

Hieme prudentis est corpus benè vestire contra frigus.

Otia corpus alunt, animus quoque pascitur illis ;
Immodicus contrà carpit utrumque labor.

Otium nimium ac nimius somnus neque animo neque corpõri prosunt ; neque post nimium cibi animo benè uti possũmus.

Corpus humanum propè uti ferrum est. Ferrum, si exerceas, conterĩtur : si non exerceas, tamen rubĩgo consumit. Ita homines vidẽmus contẽri labore ; si non labõrent, inertia plus mali affert quàm labor.

Cuncta priùs tentanda, sed immedicabile vulnus
Ense recidendum est, ne pars sincẽra trahatur.

Nonnulli ludi * utiles sunt acuendo puero-
rum ingenia.

Memoria diligentèr exercenda est, desidia
E res perniciosissima vitanda.

Qualis successio foliorum, talis et hominum.
Ventus spargit humi folia alia, alia veris tem-
pore sylva edit : sic hominum successio ; hæc
ætas perit, alia vivere incipit.

Alexander Sevèrus, Romanus imperator,
mortuus est in Britannia, et sepultus est Eboraci.

* Sc. chess, tactics, &c.

Constantius quoque Imperator Eborāci sepultus est. Eborācum tum erat maxima Britanniae urbs.

Turpissimum erat apud Persas mentiri. Liberos suos docēbant vera semper loqui; et justitiae praecepta inter se diligentè servare.

Quàm multa beneficia accipimus a Deo! quòd vivimus, quòd valēmus, quòd ex agris fruges colligere possūmus, quòd sol luce^a suā omnia foveat; quòd nubes pluviam ministrant. Fluvii, arbōres, montes commōdo nostro serviunt; arando terram fertiliorem reddimus. Quis hæc omnia regit nisi Deus? Cui paret rerum natura, nisi Deo? Ejus sapientiam atque bonitatem in toto hoc rerum ordine cognoscimus. Hunc igitur pio animo semper amemus.

Omnia animalia, quæ terram incolunt, dividuntur in sex classes.

Prima est quadrupedum (ita nominantur, quia quatuor pedes habent). Pelle ac pilis teguntur, et dentes habent.

Altera est avium: hæc binis tantum pedibus incedunt, pennis teguntur. Rostra habent sine dentibus.

Tertia piscium est : hi squamis teguntur, non habent pedes, sed pinnarum^D ope^R in aquâ natant.

Quarta est amphibiorum, quæ vel in aquâ vel in terrâ vivere possunt, ut crocodili, ranæ. Alia eorum habent pedes, alia non habent.

Quinta est insectorum, quæ sex aut plures pedes habent ; alia eorum habent alas, alia non habent.

Sexta est vermium : horum corpus molle est ; non habent pedes.

Quædam animantia unum tantum diem vivunt. Homo etiam paucis annis moritur. Sylva autem stat per multos annos.

Non constat^x animalia de futuris rebus præsentire, de absentibus cogitare, vel de præteritis memoriam retinere, multò minùs de rebus divinis ac cœlestibus ullam cognitionem habere.

Fortitude gained by hardy habits.

Consuetudo reddit laborem et dolorem leviores. Ferre laborem, contemnere vulnus et dolorem, consuetudo docet. Est enim consuetudinis magna vis. Venatores sine questu pernoctant in montibus et in nivibus. Pueri Spartiatæ non ingemebant sævissimis verberibus cæsi. Lycurgi leges erudiebant juventu-

tem ad fortitudinem et malorum patientiam. Nonne nos usu^R et ratione^Z discamus laborem et dolorem ferre?

Exerceantur pueri modicis laboribus, ut validi sint mente, et corpore robusti. Nec dolorem nec laborem fugiant. Exempla virtutis et memoria clarorum et proborum virorum semper adsint eorum mentibus, et præsertim exemplum Servatoris ipsius.

Description of the Buffaloes found formerly in Gaul.

Uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos; specie et colore et figurâ tauri. Magna vis eorum est, et magna velocitas; neque homini neque feræ, quam conspexerint, parcere solent. Hos foveis captos interficiunt. Adolescentes durant se hoc labōre, atque hoc genere venationis; et qui plurimos horum interfecerunt, magnam ferunt laudem. Cornua, quæ sunt amplissima, circumdant argento ab labris, atque pro poculis utuntur.

An Elephant's Perseverance.

Plinius narrat elephantem quendam signoris^F ingenii sæpè castigatum esse Romæ, quia tardè accipiebat quæ tradebantur; atque illum

reperitum esse noctu tentantem facere ea quæ tradita fuerant.

The Elephant stung by reproaches.

Elephas quidam, ut aiunt, jussus est navem in undas trudere; quod cum non valeret facere, dominus iratus dixit, Apage! pigram belluam! Elephas autem summis nixus viribus, quasi præ dolore indignatus, effracto^s cerebro periit.

*The Honesty of the ancient Æthiopians, and
also of the Celts.*

Æthiopes pietatem et justitiam maximè colēbant. Ædibus^p eorum nullæ erant fores; et cum in publicis viis multa jacērent, nemo quidquam eorum surripiebat. Celtæ quoque fores ædium nunquam occlusas habebant.

The Egyptians famous for science and arts.

The greatness and fertility of Egypt.

Ægyptii antiqui fuerunt clari inventionē^j artium et scientiarum. Multi philosophi ex Greciâ ed profecti sunt scientiæ causâ. Quàm dives et populo frequens Ægyptus esset, ingentes Pyramides et alia monumenta ostendunt. Incolæ non tantum solem, lunam, et sidera colēbant, sed etiam bestias et aves. Regio est

calida, et rarò recreatur imbris ; sed fluvius Nilus quotannis exundat in campos, et inferioris Ægypti solum fertile reddit.

*The Account of the Loss and Recovery of the
Oxen of Hercules.*

Fama narrat Herculem abegisse boves trans Tibërim fluvium, et loco herbido procubuisse, ut reficëret boves quiëte et pabulo, et pariter se ipsum cibo. Ibì quum sopor oppressisset eum, fessum viâ, pastor ejus loci incola, nomine Cacus, captus pulchritudine boum, traxit caudis boves aversas in speluncam. Manè Hercules quasdam boum abactas esse sensit, et pergit ad speluncam. Cum verò vidisset omnia vestigia foràs versa, obstupuit, et cœpit armentum reliquum agere ex infesto loco. Boves actæ mugire cœperunt, et tum vox inclusarum boum reddita convertit Herculem ; et cum Cacus conatus esset prohibere eum vadentem ad speluncam, clavâ latronem occidit.

The Roman Capitol saved by some Geese.

Galli obsidēbant Romam, et cepērant urbis alias partes præter capitolium. Aggressi sunt hoc capere nocte quâdam ; sed anseres, armorum sono perterriti, strepitum pennarum, clan-

goremque edebant. Romani, e somno excitati, dejecerunt Gallos per saxa ascendentes, et post-eà honorem maximum anseribus habebant.

*The Wars between Rome and Carthage, and
the Extension of the Roman Empire.*

Per annos centum et quindēcim inter Romanos et Carthaginienses aut bellum fuit aut incerta pax. Hannibal Carthaginensis bellum in Italiā gessit adversus Romanos, multa tecta combussit, multos exercitus et duces vicit. Longum esset .enumerare praelia, et victorias Hannibālis. Vicit hostes in Hispaniā, in Galliā, in Italiā. Apud Cannas tantum numerum Romanorum equitum occidit, ut tres modios aureorum annulorum, quos detraxerat a manibus equitum occisorum, domum miserit. Ipse tandem in Africā a Scipione victus est. Captā^s Carthagine illa pars Africae in provinciam redacta est. Eodem^v anno, captā^s Corintho, tota Graecia in ditionem populi Romani venit. Mox, rege Attalo^s mortuo, magna pars Asiae facta est Romana provincia^l. Hoc fuit initium imperii Romani in exteras gentes.

Græci et Romani multos falsos deos colē-

bant : putabant Mercurium esse nuncium deorum.

Jupiter erat illis summus deorum : Apollo habebatur deus musicæ et cantûs. Bacchus erat deus vini, Mars belli.

Putabant esse deas Junonem, Minervam, Dianam, et multas alias. Deos atque deas fingebant in Olympo habitare.

Reverâ Olympus erat altissimus Thessaliæ mons, atque eorum animis hic mons videbatur quasi cælum ; et memoriam virorum præstantissimorum honorabant quasi deorum. Cum ignari essent veri Dei, falsos deos sibi miserâ superstitione fingebant. Christiani colunt verum Deum per filium ejus Jesum Christum, servant præcepta Dei, colunt virtutem, nemini nocent, omnibus benefacere cupiunt : erunt felices et in hac vitâ et in futurâ.

Pueri epistola ad Patrem.

Epistolam nullam a te his multis diebus accepi. Vix credam te matremque valere. Ego valeo. Canis, quem mihi dedisti, fidus est. Mihi blanditur, saltibusque variis me magnoperè delectat.

Præceptor diligentiam meam laudat, et socii mei mecum amicitiam colunt. Fac citò scribas, nam epistolæ tuæ me valdè delectant. Vale.

Patris epistola ad Filium.

Epistolam, quam mihi misisti, nuper accepi, et mihi gratum fuit, quòd scripseras; nam amor meus erga liberos maximus est, et gavisus sum te valère. Et ego et mater tua valemus. Valetudinem tuam cura. Diligentiâ utere; mi fili, virtutem cole. Fratres tui et soror te salvère jubent. Mater quoque te salvum cupit. Vale.

It is said that this inscription in Arabic was found engraven on marble in the ruins of Persepolis by Capt. Barth.

dicas	scis	dicit	scit	dicit	expédit
facias	potes	facit	potest	facit	putavit
credas	audis	credit	audit	credit	feri potest
expendas	habes	expendit	habet	petit	habet
judicis	vides	judicat	videt	judicat	est
Ne	quodcunque	nam qui	quodcunque	sæpè	quod non

A key to the above may be obtained thus:—The first word of the last line must be read with the first word of the top line; the second word of the last line, with the second word of the first line; and so on to the end. Afterwards it will be necessary to begin again, by taking the first word of the last line, and the first word of the second line from the top, and so on; when the following moral precepts will be the result.

Latin translation of the Inscription arranged.

Ne dicas quodcunque scis, nam qui dicit
quodcunque scit, sæpè dicit quod non expèdit.

Ne facias quodcunque potes, nam qui facit
quodcunque potest, sæpè facit quod non putavit.

Ne credas quodcunque audis, nam qui credit
quodcunque audit, sæpè credit quod non fieri potest.

Ne expendas quodcunque habes, nam qui
expendit quodcunque habet, sæpè petit quod non habet.

Ne judices quodcunque vides, nam qui judicat
quodcunque videt, sæpè judicat quod non est.

FABLES.

The Dog in the Manger.

In præsēpi pleno fœni jacebat canis. Venit
bos, ut comēdat: ille latrans proh̄bet. Bos

ait, At tu scelestus es, qui nec ipse foeno ves-
cēris, nec me sinis vesci.

Multi aliis invident ea, quibus frui ipsi
nequeunt.

The Owl and the Sun.

Noctua solem culpabat, quòd ejus radii
nimis splendidè fulgērent; Sol autem dixit,
Ne me, sed oculos tuos culpa.

Stultos vitia sua latent.

The Fly and the Chariot.

In stadio currebat Quadrīga, cui Musca in-
sidebat. ^s Pulvere autem multo equorum pe-
dibus ac rotis excitato, Musca superbè aiebat,
Quantum pulveris ego excitavi!

The Piece of Wax and the Tile.

Cera invidebat Lateri duritiem suam;
Quam comparari ab ignium violentiâ
Cum comperisset, se ipsa in ignes dejicit.
At misera penitus liquitur, et consumitur.

Quod uni prodest, alteri sæpè nocet.

The Fox and the Grapes.

Fame coacta vulpes altâ in vineâ
Uvam appetebat summis saliens viribus;

Quam tangere ut non potuit, discedens ait,
Nondum matura est, nolo acerbam sumere.

Quod consequi non potest, jactator fingit
se non egēre.

The Old Man calling upon Death.

Fascem lignorum super humeros senex
Portabat ægrè. Longiore sed viâ
Fractus, victusque, fascem deposuit humi.
Mortem invocavit:—mors advenit:—tum senex,
Fascem hunc in humeros ut mihi reponas precor.

Qui mori se velle dictitant, re verâ mortis
adventum timent, et malunt vel in ærumnis
vivere.

The Stag and the Vine.

Fugiens venatores cerva sub vite latebat.
Mox frondibus vitis vesci incepit. Ramos
verò agitados venatores videntes sagittis cervam
consecere. Moriens ait, Hæc meritò patior,
quia viti benè facienti nocebam.

The Bald Man losing his wig.

Subita aura sustulit crines mentitos calvi
equo vecti. Comites rident: ipse quoque
ridens ait; Quid mirum est si crines, qui non

erant mei, abierunt? Illi enim abierant, qui prius naturâ mei fuerant.

The Crow and the Hen.—The happiness of others is sometimes overrated.

Corvus gallinæ gratulabatur quòd tot ova pareret, et ei toties pulli nascerentur. Væ mihi! inquit gallina; nam dominus meus vorat et ova et pullos, aut aliis comedendos vendit; ita causam doloris potiùs quàm gaudii memoras.

The Hungry Wolf and the Sheep.

Lupus æger humi jacebat. ^I Cibi egens ovem videt, rogatque ut potum ex flumine vicino sibi ^N afferat: Si enim, inquit, tu mihi dabis potum, egomet mihi cibum reperiam. Verâ re ^S cognita, ait ovis, Si ego tibi potum dederò, tu me cibo uteris.

The Mother Crab and her Son, or Example is better than Precept.

Mater cancrum, filium ^E suum, suadebat ire ^U rectâ viâ, monuitque ne cursum ita obliquè flecteret; cui filius respondit, Mater mea, i præ, sequar.

The advantage of Concord.

Pascebantur unà tres boves in maximâ concordîâ. Ab incursione omni ferarum tunc tuti erant, ut ne leones quidem aggrederentur eos. Orto autem inter eos dissidio, ac solutâ amicitîâ, feræ ^x singulos aggressæ dilaceraverunt.

The Golden Egg.

Stultus olim gallinam habuit, quæ aureum ovum quotidie parere solēbat. Ille magno-
perè gavîsus est; sed lucri ^gavidus, et gallinam intûs totam esse auream credens, occidit eam. Occisam autem aliis gallinis ^h similem reperit, et totum quæstum perdidit.

The Wolf and the Lamb.

Lupus cucurrit ad agnum procul infrâ se bibentem, et dixit, "Cur turbas fontem, scelestè?" Respondit agnus, "Nequeo id facere, nam aqua defluit a te ad me." "Impröbe," inquit lupus, "anno ^v proximo injurias ^o mihi inferre ausus es." "Ne id quidem," ait agnus, "tunc enim non natus eram." "Tus autem frater maledicere ^o mihi solitus est." "Mihi ^p quidem est nullus frater," inquit agnus. "Odi

patrem tuum, matrem, totumque vestrum gregem, nam semper mihi hostes fuerunt; tu igitur pro illis dabis poenas." Hoc dicto, agnum improbus ille lupus dilacerare coepit, atque devoravit.

The Greedy Dog.

*We sometimes throw away present advantages,
while we too eagerly catch at imaginary ones.*

Canis per fluvium carnem dum ferret natans,
Lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum,
Aliamque praedam ab alio perferri putans,
Eripere voluit; verum decepta aviditas,
Et quem tenebat ore, demisit cibum,
Nec, quem petebat, potuit adeo attingere.

Lympharum in speculo, "in the reflection of the water."
adeo, "after all."

The two Young Men at the Cook's Shop.

Duo adolescentes apud coquum aliquid sese simulant esse empturos. Coquo alias res agente, carnem alter surripit; dat socio, ut sub veste occultet. Coquus, surreptam sibi carnis partem ut novit, furti utrumque coepit accusare. Qui carnem sustulerat, per Jovem jurabat se non habere; qui vero habebat,

jurabat se non abstulisse. Me quidem, inquit coquus, fur latet; non autem eum latebit, per quem juravistis.

The Fisherman reproves the unseasonable conduct of the fish.

Piscator quidam juxta rivum sedebat, et cœpit calamum inflare, putans cantu se pisces facîle esse capturum. Cantu verùm nil proficiente, calamum deposuit, rete in aquam demisit, ac plurimos cepit pisces. Sed cum ex reti pisces extraheret, atque eos saltantes vidēret, ait, O impröba animalia! dum canēbam, saltare noluistis: nunc autem, calamo cessante, saltus datis assiduos.

The two Friends and the Bear.

Duo amici unà iter faciunt, quibus ursa obviàm venit. Unus spe salütis citò arbörem ascendit: alter, cum viribus ursæ non auderet obsistere, ut mortuus, jacuit humi supinus, et anhelitum retinuit. Ursa, quæ mortuis parcere solet, putans eum esse mortuum, intactum reliquit. Socius postea descendens rogat, quid ursa dixisset jacenti in aurem. Hoc monuisse ait, Ne cum hujusmodi amicis ampliùs iter facerem.

Rara est vera amicitia, quæ non deserit in rebus adversis.

The Crow affecting to imitate the Eagle.

Aquila celsâ de rupe devölans agnum e grege eripuit. Quod cùm corvus videt, æmulatione movetur; vehementi strepitu in arietem irruit, atque unguis in vellere ita implicat, ut se jam motu alarum nequeat explicare. Hunc pastor vidensprehendit; pennis alarum succisis, pueris dat ludibrio. Ingemens corvus secum ait; Hei mihi! Priùs aquilam me esse putavi: nunc verò me corvum esse cognosco.

Humiles non debent potentes ambitiosè imitari.

The Avaricious and the Envious Man at their Prayers.

Duo homines orabant, avārus et invīdus: Deus dat utrique liberam optandi facultatem hâc conditione, ut quodcunque unus petivisset, id ipsum alter acciperet duplicatum. Hæret diu avārus cupiens habere duplum ejus, quodcunque alter priùs petivisset, invīdus autem sine morâ petit, ut uno ipse privetur oculo, gaudens socium ambos esse amissurum.

The Bat punished as a Turncoat.

Avibus pugna erat cum quadrupedibus. Utrunque spes, utrinque metus, utrinque occurrit periculum. Mox verò territus vespertilio linquit aves, et ad quadrupedes fugit. Aquila dux insperato impetu quadrupedes vincit. Transfugam verò omnes aves uno ore damnant vespertilionem, ut nunquam ad aves rediret, nec luce volaret. Ob hanc rem fingeant antiqui vespertilionem solùm noctu volare.

The Bat saves himself by his Wits.

Vespertilio, cùm in terram cecidisset, a mustelâ captus est; et jamjam moriturus pro salute rogabat. Hâc verò dicente non posse ipsum dimittère, quòd natura avibus omnibus inimica erat, vespertilio ostendit pedes suos dicens se murem esse, non avem : et sic dimissus est. Deindè, cùm iterùm a noctuâ captus esset, pro vitâ orabat. Illâ autem dicente cunctis se inimicam esse muribus ; ostendens alas ait, non murem, sed avem esse ; atque iterùm dimissus est.

The Goat and the Fox.

Cum decidisset vulpes in puteum inscia,
Devenit hircus sitiens in eundum locum :

Simul rogavit, esset an dulcis liquor
Et copiosus? Illa fraudem molians;
Descende, amice; tanta bonitas est aquæ,
Voluptas ut satiari non possit mea.
Immisit se barbatus: tum vulpecula
Evasit puteo, nixa celsis cornibus,
Hircumque clauso liquit hærentem vado.
Malorum suadelæ non credendum est.

The Conceited Frog.

In prato quodam rana conspexit bovem,
Et tacta invidiâ tantæ magnitudinis,
Rugosam inflavit pellem: tum natos suos
Interrogavit, an bove esset latior:
Illi negârunt. Rursûs intendit cutem
Majore nisu, et simili quæsivit modo,
Quis major esset? Illi dixerunt, Bovem.
Novissimè indignata, dum vult validiùs
Inflare sese, rupto jacuit corpore.

The Ape proud of her Offspring.

Animalia olim contendebant quidnam eorum
pulcherrimos haberet liberos. Adërant omnia,
simia quoque catulos suos brachio gestat.
Hâc veniente, nullum animalium potuit a risu

temperare. Continud simia exclamat, Immò nòstis catulos meos esse aliis longè pulchriores.

Quiet Enjoyment better than Clamorous Boasting.

Corvus, qui caseum fortè repererat, gaudium altà voce significabat. Quo sono allecti plurimi corvi famelici advolaverunt, impetuque in illum facto^s, opimam dapemⁿ ei eripuerunt.

The Two Frogs, or Look before you leap.

Ranis^s duabus in palude pascentibus, v^aestate palus siccatur: illæ verò aliam quærentes, profundum puteum invenerunt. Quo invento, una rana alteri clamat, Descendamus in hunc puteum. Sapientior autem, Si hìc quoquè aqua aruerit, quo modo ascendemus?

Still Waters are the deepest and most dangerous.

Rusticus rivum imbribus tumidum transiturus, vadum quærebat. Eam partem tentans, quæ quietior placidiorque videbatur, reperit aquam altiore quàm expectaverat. Porro, ubi minùs profundam tutioremque invenit, ibi majori strepitu rivus decurrebat. Tum inquit; Quantò meliùs est vitam aquis sonantibus, quàm silentibus credere!

Sapiens metuit minaces minùs quàm eos qui
occultam iram gerunt.

*Misfortunes are embittered by unfeeling laughter
of friends.*

In prato asellus dum tranquillè pascitur,
Exulceratum in ejus dorsum devolat
Corvus, tunditque rostro sauciam cutem.
Rudit ille ; saltat ; nec potest depellere
Vulcrem importunum ; jamque tam lepidos
jocos

Præbet, ut agāso * non modò ipse bajulo
Suo infelici non ferat opem, at rideat.
Heu ! dixit asīnus, ista bis videor pati
Vulnera, dum ridet, quem juvare me oportuit.

Pleasure sometimes dangerous.

Effusa mellis copia est : Muscæ advolant,
Pascuntur. At mox impeditis^s cruribus
Revolare nequeunt : Heu miseram, inquit,
vicem !

Cibus iste blandus quàm crudeliter necat !

Vanity makes itself ridiculous.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondàm culex
Consedit : seque, dixit, mole si suâ

* Agaso, "that the groom was so far from bearing assistance to his
beast of burden, that he only laughed."

Eum gravaret, avolaturum illicò.

At ille ; Nec te consistentem senseram.

*The Present Lot not to be murmured at, as a
change may not improve it.*

Asinus hieme dolebat, quòd tempestas tam frigida esset, et tamen haberet modò paleam edendo ; quare optabat vernum tempus et teneras herbas. Sed cum ver advenisset, Dominus, qui figulus erat, coegit eum portare argillam et lignum ad fornācem, atque indè deferre latēres et tegūlas ad alia loca. Defessus hoc opere^J, asinus optabat æstatem. Mox æstas vēnit, et asinus coactus est ferre messem in aream, et frumentum indè domum. Sperabat autem autumnò finem fore laborum. Sed tum quotidie laborabat in pomis portandis, et ligno comparando in hiemem. Denuò magnoperè gavisus est cum hiems reduxisset quiescendi spatium.

The Eagle, the little Crow, and the Snail.

Cochleam ferens aquila non vi aut arte prædam potuit educere. Accedens cornicula suadet subvolare, et e sublimi in saxa cochleam præcipitare ; sic enim fore ut concha

frangatur. Humi restat cornicula. Præcipitat aquila cochleam, frangitur testa, surripitur cibus a corniculâ. Aquila decepta dolet.

The Wolf in a Sheep's skin.

Olim lupo pellem ovis invēnit, eaque indutus gregi se immiscuit; et ovem sic clam pastore quotidie occidebat. Quod cum pastor animadvertisset, illum in altissimâ arbore caput suspendit. Vicinis rogantibus, cur ovem suspendisset, aiebat, "Pellis quidem, ut videtis, est ovis; opera autem sunt lupi."

The Porcupine and the Wolf.

Lupus famelicus hystri cem ridebat quod tantum telorum onus pacis tempore portaret. Cui histrix, Adversus lupos nunquam non cavendum est.

The Faithful Dog and the Robber.

Nocturnus cum fur carnem misisset cani,
Objecto tentans an capi posset cibo:
Heus! (inquit) linguam vis meam præcludere,
Ne latrem pro re domini? Multum falleris;
Namque ista subita me jubet benignitas
Vigilare, facias ne mea culpa lucrum.

The Fish jumping out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.

Pisces in sartagine adhuc viventes coquebantur; quorum unus inquit, Fugiamus hinc, fratres, ne miserè pereamus. Tum omnes e sartagine paritèr exsistentes in arduas prunas deciderunt. Majore igitur affecti dolore damnabant consilium quod ceperant, dicentes, Ah, peiori nunc morte perimus!

Stulti, dum vitant quædam mala, sæpè in majora pericula veniunt.

The Hungry Dogs.

Canes viderunt corium depressum in fluvio, et, ut possent id comedere, cœperunt ebibere aquam; sed rupti perierunt priusquàm continerent corium.

The Dog and the Crocodile.

Narrant canes currentes bibere in Nilo flumine ne rapiantur a crocodilis. Igitur cum canis cœpisset currens bibere, crocodilus sic ait; O canis, lambe aquam otio; noli vereri. At ille respondit, Ità facerem, amice, nisi scirem te esse cupidum carnis meæ.

The Mischievous Boys and the Frogs.

Pueri ad aquam, in quâ multæ ranæ erant,
sedebant, et videntes modò hanc modò illam
ranam caput exserentem, longis baculis pulsa-
bant et occidebant. Tum ranarum una inquit,
O vos scelesti, qui voluptatem ex alienâ cala-
mitate quæritis.

The Greedy Man disappointed.

Rusticus ex malo dulcissima poma legebat,
Unde dare urbano dona solebat hero.
Ast herus, illectus fructûs dulcedine, malum
Transtulit in laribus proxima rura suis.
At quia malus erat senior, translata repentè
Aruit, et proles cum genitrice perit.

Transtulit, transplanted the apple-tree into grounds near his own house, where, being too old, it died. This fable was composed by Milton.

The Donkey affects to imitate the Lap-dog.

Dum blandiretur canis hero et familiæ,
herus et familia canem indulgenter tractabant.
Asellus hoc videns, putat iniquum esse canem
omnino otiosum ita tractari, sese autem sem-
per laborare, nunquam esse otiosum, et tamen
minoris haberi. Si hæc fiant cani, inquit, ob

blanditias, ipse quoque iisdem blanditiis utar. Mox redeunti domum hero obviàm currit, subsilit, ut canem viderat facere; et herum pulsat unguis. Territus exclamat herus, accurrunt servi, et asellus ob stultitiam verberibus puni-
tur.

*The Monkeys who had learnt to Dance; or,
Natural Habits not easily altered.*

Rex quidam Ægyptius aliquot simias instituit ut saltarent. Ut enim nullum animal ad figuram hominis propiùs accedit, ita nec aliud hominem meliùs imitatur. Vestibus igitur ornatæ pulchris saltare solebant. Diù miris modis placebat spectaculum; donec e spectatoribus facētus quidam nuces in medium projecit. Ibì statim simiæ, simul atque nuces vidissent, oblitæ saltandi, dilaceratis vestibus, non sine maximo spectatorum risu, pro nucibus inter se pugnabant.

*The Countryman and his Sons. Industry the
best producer of wealth.*

Rusticus quidam moribundus, cùm divitias non haberet quas linqueret filiis, voluit excitare eos ad sedulam diligentiam. Eos igitur ad

se vocat, ac sic alloquitur : Mox, filii, moriturus sum — Quicquid in vitâ meâ collegi, in vineâ meâ quærere poteritis. Hæc cùm dixisset, moritur senex. At filii putantes patrem in vineâ thesaurum abscondisse, vineæ solum penitus effodiunt. Thesaurum quidem nullum invenire ; terrâ autem effossâ, vites uberrimos fructus tulērunt.

The Advantages of Family Union.

Agricola senex cum mortem sibi ° appropinquare sentiret, filios convocavit, quos novit inter se interdum dissentire, atque, ut fieri solet, de rebus minimis rixari. Jubet filios afferre fascem virgularum, edicitque ut hunc fascem frangere conentur. Quod cum facere non possent, distribuit illis singulas virgas, iisque celeriter fractis, ita monstravit, quàm firma res esset concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

The Lazy Youth excusing his late rising.

Cum adolescentis pigritiam culparent socii, quòd tamdiù in lecto maneret, ridens respondit, Adsunt enim mihi manè, cum expergisor, duæ muliēbri habitu vestitæ, Industria et Pigritia. Quarum altera surgere hortatur, et

aliquid operis facere, neque diem in lecto terere: altera, priorem increpans, quiescendum inquit, et propter frigus in lecto permanendum, neque semper laborandum. Dum hæc inter se diù dispūtant, ego, æquus iudex, audio disputantes. Hinc fit ut surgam tardiùs, litis finem expectans.

The Old Man and his Ass.

Senex quidam cum filio adolescentulo ad urbem ibat, præcedente asino, quem venditurus erat. Colōni in agro senem transeuntem culpârunt, quòd asinum neque pater neque filius conscendisset; cùm alter ob senectutem, alter ob ætatem teneram vehi deberet. Tum senex, ipse pedibus iter faciens, filium asino imposuit.

Hoc alii videntes culpârunt stultitiam senis, quòd adolescens robustus asino veheretur, ipse autem ætate debilis pedibus sequeretur. Deinde senex consilium mutavit, atque, filio detracto, ipse asinum conscendit.

Paululùm verò progressus audivit alios se culpantes quòd parvulum filium tanquàm servum post se traheret, ipse verò otiosè veheretur. His verbis motus, filium unà secum asino imposuit.

Mox damnatus est quòd nullam curam haberet miseri animalis, quoniam unus illi satis foret ponderis. “Facilius iis esset vehere asinum, quàm asino eos vehere.” Hìc homo tot sentiis turbatus, tandem asinum pedibus junctis ligavit: tum baculo suspensum, suo filiiq; collo imposuit. Omnibus propter novitatem spectaculi ridentibus, ac stultitiam patris increpantibus, ille indignatus, et tum fortè ad ripam fluminis astans, ligatum asinùm in flumen dejecit; atque ità, amisso asino, domum rediit. Ità homo insipiens, dum omnibus placere voluit, nemini satisfacit, et denuò asinum perdidit.

Frustrà laborat, qui omnibus placere cupit.

POETICAL EXTRACTS.

With very young scholars it may be well for the teacher to give an explanatory outline of the meaning of each extract, previous to the pupil learning to construe it; for, though I have selected the simplest passages I could find, poetry has idiomatic expressions and sudden turns to which the young are unaccustomed.

The original state of Rome.

Hìc (ubì nunc Roma est, orbis caput) arbor et herbæ,
Et paucae pecudes, et casa rara fuit.

The Romans' idea of their own advantages.

Omnia Romanæ cedunt miracula terræ;
 Natura hîc posuit, quicquid ubiquè fuit.

A Storm.

Me miserum! quanti montes volvuntur aquarum!

Jamjam tactûros sidera ^Y summa putes.

Quantæ diducto subsidunt æquore valles!

Jamjam tacturas Tartara ^Y nigra putes.

Quocunque aspicias, nihil est nisi pontus et aer;

Nubibus hic tumidus, fluctibus ille minax.

Jamjam tacturos putes, "You can imagine they will touch."
 Tacturus, fut. part. from tango.

Tartara nigra, "dark Tartarus." The regions below the earth
 were so named by the ancients.

*The attractive influence of well-directed kindness
 contrasted with severity.*

Dextera præcipuè capit indulgentia mentes;

Asperitas odium, sævaque verba movent.

Odîmus accipitrem, quia semper vivit in armis,

Et pavidum solitos in pecus ire lupos.

At caret insidiis hominum, quia mitis, hirundo;

Quasque colat, turres Chaonis ales habet.

Chaonis ales, "the dove;" many doves being in Chaonia in Greece.
 The sense is, "and the dove, because gentle, is permitted to frequent
 the turrets of our houses."

*The difficulty of precepts for good conduct does not
 prove them to be useless.*

Dura aliquis præcepta vocet bona; dura fatēmur

Esse; sed, ut valeas, multa dolenda feres.

Sæpe bibi succos, quamvis iratus, amaros
 Æger; et oranti mensa negata mihi est.

Mensa, the usual food of the table is withheld from the invalid.

Courageous enterprise of gradual growth.

Inventâ secuit qui primus nave profundum,
 Et rudibus remis sollicitavit aquas,
 Tranquillis primùm trepidus se credidit undis,
 Littora securo tramite summa legens.
 Mox longos tentare sinus, et linquere terras,
 Et leni cœpit pandere vela Noto.
 Ast ubi paulatim præceps audacia crevit,
 Cordaque languentem dedidicere metum;
 Jam vagus exultat pelago; cœlumque secutus,
 Ægeas hyemes, Ioniasque domat.

Dedidicere, from dedisco, "to unlearn," or "to learn to put aside."

Ægeus. The storms in the Ægean and the Ionian seas were considered very formidable by the ancients.

The baseness of deserting a friend in his adversity.

Turpe erit in miseris veteri tibi rebus amico
 Auxilium nullâ parte tulisse tuum:
 Turpe referre pedem; nec passu stare tenaci;
 Turpe laborantem deseruisse ratem:
 Turpe sequi casum, et fortunæ cedere; amicum
 Et, nisi sit felix, esse negare tuum.

*The poet wishes that the year should begin with spring,
 and not with the wintry months.*

Dic, age, frīgōribus quare novus incipit annus,
 Qui melius per ver incipiendus erat?

Omnia tum florent, tunc est nova temporis ætas,
 Et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet.
 Et modò formatis operitur frondibus arbor :
 Prodit et in summum seminis herba solum.
 Et tepidum volucres concentibus aëra mulcent,
 Ludit et in pratis, luxuriatque, pecus.
 Tum blandi soles ; ignotaque prodit hirundo,
 Et luteum celsâ sub trabe fingit opus.
 Tunc patitur cultus ager, et renovatur aratro ;
 Hæc anni novitas jure vocanda fuit.

The destructive power of time.

Omnia tempus edax depascitur, omnia carpit ;
 Omnia sede movet ; nil sinit esse diu.
 Flumina deficiunt : profugum mare littora siccant :
 Subsident montes ; et juga celsa ruunt.
 Quid tam parva loquor ? moles pulcherrima cœli
 Ardëbit flammis tota repente suis *.

The most powerful are the most generous.

Quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis iræ,
 Et faciles motus mens generosa capit.
 Corpōra magnanimo satis est prostrâsse leoni ;
 Pugna suum finem, cum jacet hostis, habet :

* The same idea in Shakspeare is much admired—

“ The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
 The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
 Yea, all which it inhabit, shall dissolve,
 And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
 Leave not a wreck behind.”

At lupus et turpes instant morientibus ursi,
Et quæcunque minor nobilitate fera est.

The Power of Hope.

Credula vitam

Spes alit, et meliùs cras fore semper ait.
Spes etiam validâ solatur compede vinctum :
Crura sonant ferro ; sed canit inter opus.
Spes alit agricolas ; spes sulcis credit aratis
Semina, quæ magno fœnore reddat ager.

Another passage on Hope.

Spes facit ut vivat cinctus quoquè compede fossor,
Liberaque a ferro crura futura putet.
Hæc facit ut, videat cum terras undique nullas
Naufragus, in mediis brachia jactet aquis.
Sæpe aliquem solers medicorum cura reliquit :
Non spes huic, venâ^s deficiente, cadit.

*Strength and Improvement may be expected in the
lapse of years.*

Nascitur exiguus, sed opes acquirit eundo,
Quaque venit, multas accipit amnis aquas.

* * * *

Nam mora dat vires, teneras mora percõquit uvas,
Et validas segetes, quod fuit herba, facit.
Quæ præbet latas arbor spatiantibus umbras,
Quo posita est primùm tempöre, virga fuit :
Tunc poterat manibus summâ tellure revelli ;
Nunc stat in immensum viribus aucta suis.

The changes of Time compared to the Waves.

Ipsa quoque assiduo labuntur tempora motu,
Non secùs ac flumen : neque enim consistere flumen,
Nec levis hora potest ; sed ut unda impellitur undâ,
Urgeturque prior veniente, urgetque priorem ;
Tempora sic fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequuntur.

More Reflections on the continued wasting of Time.

Ferreus assiduo consumitur annulus usu,
Interit assiduâ vomer aduncus humo ^R.
Quid magis est durum saxo ? quid mollius undâ ^K ?
Dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aquâ.
Longa dies homini docuit parère leones,
Longa dies molli saxa perēdit aquâ.

A person on reading such Reflections once humorously said,

Longa dies igitur quid contūlit, optime quæris :
Noctem, ni fallor, contulit illa brevem.

The Nightingale complaining of her plundered nest.

Mœrens Philomela sub umbrâ
Amissos queritur fœtus, quos durus arator
Observans nido implumes detraxit ; at illa
Flet noctem ^W, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
Intēgrat, et mœstis latè loca questibus implet.

ANECDOTES FROM GRECIAN HISTORY.

The Boaster.

Quidam gloriosus jactator prædicabat apud babaros se Atheniensem esse, et claris ibi natum parentibus. Quidam fortè interrogavit, An ei Piræus notus esset. Immò, inquit, et valdè mihi ^H amicus est atque familiaris. Hoc responso omnis turba in risum effusa est, nam falsa ejus jactatio ità omnibus patefacta est. Et nihil falsâ jactatione ineptius est *.

The frugality and patriotic integrity of Epaminondas.

Epaminondas, dux clarissimus Thebanorum, unam solùm habebat vestem. Itaque quoties eam mittebat ad fullonem, cogeatur manēre domi, quòd vestis altera deesset. Sed cum Persarum rex ei ^N misisset aurum, noluit accipere ejus donum, qui hostis esset Græciæ.

* A similar anecdote is told of a person who boasted of his great friends at Constantinople. Some one asked him casually if he had seen the Dardanelles: "Oh yes," he replied, "and they are a very agreeable family."

Neglect of military discipline severely punished.

Iphicrātes, dux Atheniensium, obsidio tenebat Corinthum, et ipse vigilias circumibat. Invēnit militem in statione dormientem, et hastā transfixit; et culpantibus modò dixit, "Qualem inveni, talem reliqui."

Death through the exceeding joy of a father.

Diagōras tres filios habuit, eosque omnes vidit vincere corōnarique Olympiæ eodem die^v.—Et cum tres filii eum^x amplexi corōnas suas ponērent in ejus caput, et populus undique jacērent flores in eum, in manibus filiorum pater ille felicissimus obiit.

Cimon's generous charity.

Cimon Atheniensis fuit magnā liberalitate^f. Habuit prædia hortosque pluribus locis; nunquam tamen iis^o custōdem imposuit, fructūs servandi gratiā. Servi semper eum sequebantur cum nummis, ut habēret quod statim daret pauperibus; et non videretur negare differendo. Sæpè cum vidēret aliquem malè vestitum, amiculum suum dedit. Multos locupletavit: complures pauperes sumptu suo extulit.

The moderation and simple habits of Phocion.

Phocion Atheniensis, etsi sæpè exercitibus ^o præfuit, summosque magistratus cepit, tamen fuit perpetuò pauper, cum ditissimus esse posset. Modestus fuit et luxuriæⁱ expers. Nam agellus aluit eum, et ad summam dignitatem perduxit.

Respect paid to old age by the Lacedæmonians.

Nusquam honoratior fuit senectus, quàm apud Lacedæmonios. Quidam senex in theatrum venit Athenis, sed locus ei non datus est a civibus suis. Cum autem accessisset ad locum ubi Lacedæmonii legati sedebant, omnes consurrexerunt et sedem seni dedērunt. Statim ab omnibus Atheniensibus^t plausus datus est. Tum quidam ex iis, qui aderant, dixit, Ex hoc plausu patet Athenienses scire quæ recta sint; Lacedæmonii autem quod rectum est agunt.

The difference between Philip sleepy with wine and Philip sober.

Mulier quædam dicebat causam apud Philippum regem. Rex autem præ vino dormi-

tabat, et mulier immeritò damnata est. Mox illa exclamavit, se provocare ab ejus judicio. Ad quem provocas? dixit rex iratus: illa respondit, A Philippo bene poto et dormitante ad Philipppum sobrium. Hoc responsum excitavit regem a somnolentiâ, et causâ^s rursùs dictâ justiore sententiam tulit.

Philip's equanimity and forbearance.

Cum Philippos Methōnem urbem oppugnaret, sagitta in eum prætereuntem jacta de muris effodit dextrum ejus oculum. Eo vulnere^R nec segnior in bellum factus est, nec iracundior in hostes: pacem etiam iis postea dedit, et mitis adversùs victos fuit.

This anecdote of Philip of Macedon reminds us of Richard I. of England, who, having received a mortal wound by an arrow while besieging the castle of Chalus in France, on his death-bed pardoned the prisoner who had shot him. The courtiers, however, basely murdered their imprisoned foe.

A Practical Lesson given by Xenocrātes to the Messengers of Alexander.

Legati ab Alexandro attulerunt quinquaginta talenta Xenocrāti. Ille duxit legatos ad cœnam, apposuitque illis^o tantum quod satis esset, nullo apparatu. Cum postridiè

rogarent eum, cui ^N juberet pecuniam numerari, Quid? Nonne vos coenâ brevi intellexistis me non egere pecuniâ?

The Philosopher easily satisfied.

Alexander Diogenem rogavit, ut dicere si quid sibi opus esset. Respondit, Nunc quidem paulum a sole absis. Stetit enim Alexander inter eum et solis radios. Alexander philosophi moderationem miratus est, et dixit, Nisi Alexander essem, libenter essem Diogenes.

The calmness of Diogenes when his only slave Manes ran away.

Cum unicus servus, nomine Manes, effugisset a Diogene, noluit reducere eum: "Turpe est," inquit, "Manem sine Diogene posse vivere; Diogenem vivere sine Mane non posse."

The mild rebuke Antigonus gave to some soldiers whom he overheard blaming himself.

Quid facilius fuit regi Antigono, quàm duos milites ad supplicium duci jubere, qui proximi regis tabernaculo ^H, de rege suo multa temerè dicebant? Audierat omnia Antigonus, nam

inter hos milites et regem erat modò tabernaculi velum. Ille levitèr commovit velum, et, "Longiùs," inquit, "discedite, ne vos rex audiat."

Evasive Excuses.

Philosöphus quidam petiit talentum ab Antigöno. Respondit, plus esse quàm quod philosophus petere debèret. Indè ille petiit denarium. Respondit rex, minus esse quàm quod regem decèret dare. Sic neutrum dedit.

ANECDOTES FROM ROMAN HISTORY.

Hannibal craftily eludes the avaricious Cretans.

Hannibal pulsus patriâ Cretam vēnit, et cum habèret magnam pecuniam secum, vidit se fore magno periculo propter avaritiam Cretensium. Itaque plurimas amphöras complet plumbo; summas operit auro et argento. Has deponit in templo quodam, simulans se suas fortunas credere illorum fidèi. Intereà complet quasdam ænéas statuas pecuniâ suâ, easque abjicit domi. Denuò has secum abstulit, et reliquit amphöras plumbo repletas Cretensibus, atque ita elusit eorum avaritiam.

The wrongs of War.

Quintus Labëo regem Antiochum bello superavit, et postulavit ab eo *dimidium* classis partem. Rex Antiochus hanc se daturum promisit. Sed dux Romanus omnes regis naves *medias* secuit, ut eum totâ classe privaret.

Dux quidam hosti dederat inducias triginta dierum. Sed nocte populabatur ejus agros; nam dierum, dixit, induciæ datæ sunt, non noctium.

En quàm indignæ sunt aliquando artes belli; dolus, insidiæ, fraus, vis: sed hoc melius, quod infrâ narratur de Fabricio:—Medicus Pyrrhi nocte ad Fabricium venit, promittens se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum si sibi nummos daret. Fabricius autem jussit eum statim vinctum reduci ad Pyrrhum. Tum Rex Pyrrhus admiratus dixit, Facilius est solem a cursu suo avertère, quàm ab honestate Fabricium.

Memory.

Hortensius in auctione sedit totum ^w diem; et ^v vespere recensuit omnes res, pretium cujusque rei, et emptorem ordine suo, ita ut in nullo falleretur.

The faithful devotion of a Roman slave, who exposed himself to death for his master.

Quàm fidus fuit servus Panopiōnis! Milites venturos cognovit ad occidendum dominum suum, qui proscriptus fuerat. Servus vestem cum domino commutavit, et illum clām emisit domo. Indè se ad domini lectum recēpit, seque, ut Panopiōnem, occīdi passus est.

“Not at home.”

Scipio Nasīca ad poētam Ennium vēnit, quæsivitque ab ostio num domi esset. Ancilla negavit. Scipio sensit illam hoc dixisse domini jussu, et Ennium intus esse. Paucis post diebus Ennius vēnit ad Scipionem, quæsivitque eum a januâ. Exclamat ipse Scipio, se domi non esse. Tum Ennius inquit, “Quid, ego non cognosco vocem tuam?” Hic Nasīca, “Homo es impudens; ego, cum te quærērem, ancillæ tuæ credidi te domi non esse, tu mihi non credis ipsi.”

Scipio makes a pert jest, and suffers for it.

Publius Scipio Nasīca, cum peteret ædilis eligi, more candidatorum, qui sibi cives conciliare cupiunt, apprehendit manum cujusdam civis; sed sentiens eam duratam opere^R rus-

tico, jocosè interrogavit, “Num manibus ambulare solitus esset?” Hoc dictum manavit ad alios rusticos, et eorum iram ità excitavit, ut Scipio non eligeretur.

The brotherly conduct of Proculeius.

Æternam sibi apud postēros famam paravit Proculeius paterno animo in fratres. Is fuit eques Romanus, Augusti Cæsāris amicus. Patre^s mortuo, patrimonium diviserat æquis partibus cum fratribus. At illi spoliati sunt bonis omnibus in bello civili. Proculeius, ut lenīret hanc calamitatem, rursùs cum fratribus omnia bona sua divisit.

Horace, praising the generous conduct of Proculeius towards his brothers, says—

Vivet extento Proculeius ævo,
Notus in fratres animi paterni :
Hunc feret pennâ metuente solvi
Fama superstes.

Pennâ metuente solvi—on never-failing pinion.

The servant who too literally obeyed his master's orders.

Publius Piso orātor, ne interPELLARETUR, præceperat servis, ut tantùm ad interrogata respon-

dērent, nec prætereà quidquam dicērent. Servo edixit ut Clodium ad convivium invitaret. Hora coenæ instabat. Cæteri convivæ omnes aderant. Piso Clodium frustrà ad vesperam expectabat. Piso tandem servo inquit, "Nonne invitâsti Clodium?" "Invitavi," respondit. "Cur ergo non venit?" "Quia venturum se negavit." "Cur id non statim dixisti?" "Quia de eo non me interrogavisti."

Ne interpellaretur, "lest he should be interrupted at his studies."
Venturum se negavit, "he said he should not be able to come."

*The humorous remark of Cicero upon Vannius
being consul only a few days.*

Magnum ostentum anno Vannii; quòd illo^s consule nec hiems, nec ver, nec æstas, nec autumnus fuit.

A similar remark is recorded of Cicero upon Caninius, who was only consul the last day of the year, to fill the short vacancy made by the death of another consul.

Fuit maxima vigilantia Caninii, qui suo consulatu somnum non videret.

Cicero's witty remark upon a lady who misrepresented her age.

Fabia Dolabella dixit se triginta annos habere. Verum est, inquit Cicero, nam hoc jam viginti annos ^w audio.

Cicero gives an amusing account of a disappointment his vanity met with after his quæstorship in Sicily, when, on returning to Italy, he had fancied every body would know all about him and his public services; whereas at Puteoli, the famous Roman watering-place, he found few knew any thing about him, or where he came from; so that he was content to pass for a mere idle visitor at that watering-place.

Sic tum existimabam nihil aliud homines loqui Romæ nisi de quæsturâ meâ. In summâ frumenti caritate, multum frumenti miseram Romam. Itaque putavi omnes Romanos omnia bona de me loqui. Decedens e Siciliâ cum Puteolos venissem, ubi plurîmi divites Romani solent esse, concidi pænè *, cum quidam ex me quæsisset, Quo ^v die Româ exissem, et numquid in eâ novi esset? Cum respondissem, me ex provinciâ decedere; alter inquit, Ut opinor, ex Africâ. Iracundus respondi, Ex

* I nearly fainted.

Siciliâ. Tum quidam alius, quasi qui omnia sciret, Quid! tu nescis, inquit, hunc Syracusis quæstorem fuisse? Ambitio mea prorsus decepta est, et me unum ex iis feci, qui ad aquas venissent.

On one occasion of some public entertainments at Rome, the weather was fine during the day, but stormy with rain at night. Virgil wrote these two verses, and placed them on the gates of the palace of Augustus Cæsar :

Nocte pluit totâ, redeunt spectacula mane ;
Divisium imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet.

Augustus was so pleased with the flattering compliment, that he made inquiries to find out the author ; and as Virgil did not come forward, Bathyllus, an inferior poet, said that he had written the verses, and received a liberal reward. Virgil was displeased at this false claim, and again wrote the above verses near the palace, and under them put these words—

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores :
Sic vos non vobis
Sic vos non vobis
Sic vos non vobis
Sic vos non vobis

Augustus wished Bathyllus to finish the verses, but he

could not : at last Virgil came forward and finished them thus—

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores :

Sic vos, non vobis^N, nidificatis, aves ;

Sic vos, non vobis, vellera fertis, oves ;

Sic vos, non vobis, mellificatis, apes ;

Sic vos, non vobis, fertis aratra, boves.

And thus he was acknowledged the author of the previous verses, and Bathyllus was disgraced for his falsehood.

Augustus Cæsar and the Raven.

Sutor quidam docuit corvum hæc verba :
“Ave, Cæsar, Victor, Imperator.” Cum tamen corvus hanc salutationem recitare sæpè noluit, dicēbat ipse iratus, “Ah! operam perdidi.” Tandem cum avis bene recitare verba didicerat, corvum obtulit Augusto prætereunti. Qui cum audierat salutationem, “Satis,” inquit, “talium salutatorum domi habeo.” Tum corvus imitans sutorem addidit, “Ah! operam perdidi.” Risit Augustus, avemque magno pretio emi jussit.

The facetious Greek and Augustus.

Græcus quidam versus honorificos Augusto^N porrigere solebat spe præmii. Cum hoc sæpè

frustrà fecisset, Augustus tandem, quasi deterri-
turus eum, epigramma a se scriptum Græco
dedit. Ille, dum legēret, laudabat, et mira-
batur tum voce, tum vultu, gestuque; et ad
sellam Cæsāris accēdens paucos e crumēnā
denarios dedit, dixitque se plus daturum fuisse,
si plus habuisset. Omnes risēre. Augustus
quoque, nequaquam iratus, pecuniam satis
magnam facēto Græco^N numerari jussit.

*The meanness and cruelty of the Emperor
Tiberius.*

Augustus moriens jussit multa populo^N dari
a Tiberio^T. Ille autem hæc non dedit. Paucis
post diebus cum mortuus quidam efferretur,
accessit ad eum scurra, et in aurem ei se quid-
dam dicere simulavit. Interrogatus ab iis qui
aderant, quidnam dixisset, respondit se man-
dāsse mortuo, ut Augusto nuntiaret, ea quæ
moriens populo tribui jusserat, non data fuisse
a Tiberio. Omnibus^S ridentibus, res denique
Tiberio delata est. Ille scurram ad supplicium
duci jussit, ut ipse Augusto nuntium ferret.

Tiberius in his better moments.

Principes provinciarum scripsērant ad Tibe-
rium, provincias esse onerandas tributo: ille

rescripsit, Boni pastoris est tondēre oves, non deglubēre.

The ironical reply of Tiberius to the people of Ilium, who, long after the occurrence, had sent to condole with him upon the death of his son Drusus.

Cum Ilienses seriùs Tiberium consolarentur de morte Drusi filii, respondit, se quoque dolēre, quòd ii egregium civem Hectorem amisissent. Effluxerant autem tum plus quàm mille annorum a morte Hectōris.

Time best employed in acts of kindness.

Titus Imperator recordatus quondam super cœnam, quòd nihil boni cuiquam prætstitisset toto die, edidit illam vocem, meritò laudatam : “ Amici, diem perdididi ! ”

Sarcasm upon Domitian's cruelty to insects.

Domitiānus quotidie per horam unam muscas captabat ac necabat. Cum igitur quidam interrogaret, essetne quis intùs cum Cæsare, Vibius Crispus respondit, Ne musca quidem.

A FEW SPECIMENS OF NOTES AND LETTERS.

Cicero salutem dicit Basilio.

Tibi gratulor; mihi gaudeo; te amo, tua tueor. A te amari, et quid agas, quidque agatur, certior fieri volo. Vale.

A Letter showing Cicero's great anxiety on account of the health of his family, and his great perplexity and distress at the disorders in the State.

Cicero S. D. Terentiæ suæ.

Ad ceteras meas miserias accessit dolor et e Dolabellæ valetudine, et e Tulliæ. Omnino de omnibus rebus nec quid consilii capiam, nec quid faciam scio. Tu velim tuam et Tulliæ valetudinem cures. Vale.

Terentia, the wife of Cicero.

Dolabella, the son-in-law of Cicero, being married to Tullia.

Tullia, the daughter of Cicero.

Besides Cicero's anxiety about the report that his wife had fallen into a fever, he expresses his thanks for her acquainting him about a letter of Caesar's, probably expressing some mitigation of the enmity existing between them ; and he desires his wife to inform him if any new circumstance should arise in his absence, or there should be any need of his assistance.

Cicero S. D. Terentiæ suæ.

Si vales, bene est : ego valeo. Valetudinem tuam velim cures diligentissimè. Nam mihi et scriptum et nunciatum est, te in febrim subitò incidisse. Quòd celeriter me fecisti de Cæsaris literis certiores, fecisti mihi gratum. Item posthac, si quid opus erit, si quid acciderit novi, facies ut sciam. Cura ut valeas. Vale.

Tullius S. D. Terentiæ suæ.

S. V. B. E. E. Q. V *. Nos quotidie tabellarios nostros expectamus ; qui si venierint, fortassè erimus certiores, quid nobis faciendum sit, faciemusque te statim certiores. Valetudinem tuam cura diligenter. Vale.

* S. V., &c. This appears to have been a customary abbreviation at beginning of their letters. *Si vales, bene est, ego quoque valeo.*

Tabellarios. In those days letters could only be conveyed by messengers sent on purpose.

Facere aliquem certiores, to acquaint a person.

A Letter expressive of grief and perplexity.

M. T. C. S. D. Terentiæ suæ.

Si quid habērem, quod ad te scribērem, facērem id, et pluribus verbis et sæpiùs. Nunc quæ sint negotia, vides. Ego autem quo modo sim affectus, ex Trebatio poteris cognoscere. Fac ut tuam et Tulliæ valetudinem cures. Vale.

Ex Trebatio. He probably conveyed this letter from Cicero to his wife, Terentia, who had recently gone from Brundisium to Rome.

The simple habits of the philosopher Anacharsis and his countrymen the Scythians, and his declining to accept the money Hanno sent to him.

Quàm parvo contentus est sapiens! quàm parùm paupertatem timet! Anacharsis Scythes ducebat pecuniam pro nihilo. Hanc epistolam scripsit:

Anacharsis Hannoni Salutem.

Mihi amictus est, ut Scythis, feræ pellis; calceamentum, pedum callum; cubile, terra; obsonium, fames; lacte, caseo, carne vescor. Quare munera ista tua, vel civibus tuis, vel Diis immortalibus dona.

The pupil, having gone through this collection of easy Latin sentences, will be prepared to construe portions from the easiest authors, such as *Eutropius*, or *Cæsar* with Mr. G. Long's Notes.

The Teacher, however, will facilitate his progress by some explanatory help. And the student may now with advantage also be directed to write exercises, such as those in *Henry's First Latin Book*, or *Valpy's Exercises*, when he has got through most of this book; but I do not consider it generally desirable to require young pupils to write exercises before they can construe simple Latin sentences with facility.

PART III.

EXTRACTS FROM LATIN WRITERS OF THE CHRISTIAN
ÆRA — PROVERBS — EXTRACTS FROM HYMNS AND
PSALMS, &c.

The Compiler trusts that the youthful mind will be both interested and favorably impressed with these extracts—even if they contain a few passages which are not written in the Latinity of the ancient classic authors. It may be found advantageous for the pupil to commit to memory easy portions of the poetry.

The use of a general Latin dictionary will be required for construing this portion of the New Delectus.

EXTRACTS FROM LATIN WRITERS OF
THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA.

Christian Duty.

Jesus dixit, Diliges Dominum Deum tuum ex toto corde tuo, et ex totâ animâ tuâ, et ex omni cogitatione tuâ. Hoc est præceptum maximum et primum. Secundum autem est simile illi: nempè, Diliges proximum tuum sicut teipsum.

The Source of True Wisdom.

Si cui vestrûm deest sapientia, postulet a Deo, qui dat eam omnibus benignè; nec exprobrat; et dabitur ei.

Hæc dixit Christus, ad precandum hortans.

Petite, et dabitur vobis; quærite, et inveniētis; pulsate, et aperietur vobis.

Quisquis enim petit, accipit; et qui quærit, invenit; et aperietur pulsanti.

Si vos etiam, qui mali estis, scitis dare bona dona liberis vestris, quanto magis Pater vester cœlestis dabit Sanctum Spiritum petentibus a se?

Oratio Dominica.

Pater noster, qui es in cœlis, sanctificetur nomen tuum. Veniat regnum tuum. Fiat voluntas tua, quemadmodum in cœlo, sic etiam in terrâ. Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodiè. Et remitte nobis debita nostra, sicut nos remittimus debitoribus nostris. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo: quia Tuum est regnum, et potentia, et gloria, in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

A Prayer for a Young Student.

(From King Edward's Grammar.)

Domine Pater, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam fiduciâ a te petentibus, exorna ingenium meum lumine gratiæ tuæ, ut non modò intelligam quæ ad cognoscendum te, et Servatorem nostrum Jesum Christum valeant; sed etiam totâ mente et voluntate te colam; et indies per benignitatem tuam, tum doctrinâ tum pietate, ita proficiam, ut tu, qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam majestatis tuæ, per Jesum Christum, Dominum nostrum. Amen.

St. Bernard gave the following concise exhortation to reflection on the past, observation of the present, and forethought of the future :

“ Respice, circumspice, prospice.”

Vivida lux dat nigram umbram, sic pietas ac virtus obtrectationem movent.

Ne reprehendas errores aliorum, emendes potiùs tuos.

A Lesson in Manners.

Vel anser tectum intraturus caput demittit.

QUAINT PROVERBS.

Qui benè vult fari, debet benè præmeditari.
Ex linguâ stultâ veniunt incommoda multa.
Linguam frænare plus est quàm castra domare.
Nil citò mutâris donec meliora parâris.
Non habet anguillam, per caudam qui tenet illam.
Deficit ambobus, qui vult servire duobus.
Dat benè, dat multum, qui dat cum munere vultum.
Frangitur ira gravis, cum fit responsio suavis.

POETICAL EXTRACTS.

Canum cum cati certamen.

An abridgment of a humorous piece of Latinity. The Author has taken the liberty of rendering *cat* by *catus* or *cattus*, as the metre might require.

Cattorum canimus certamina clara, canumque.

Currentem cupidè, crudâ cum carne, catellum
 Conspexere cati, captique cupidine cœnæ
 Comprehendunt catulum; capiunt, coguntque carère
 Carne; canis clamor complebat compita, cuncti
 Confluxère canes—catti crudele ciëri
 Certamen cernunt; coëunt, conflantque cohortes:

Cumque coëgissent catuli cattique catervas,
 Certamen campestre cati, campestre catellis
 Complacuit; campoque cati, cursuque citato
 Convenère canes; colles camposque cruentant,
 Cœpèruntque canes cattorum cingere cornu;
 "Currite," cum cattus clamavit, "currite, cattii,
 Conficimur, capimurque: canes cœpère cruenti
 Clauso certantes cuneo circumdäre cattos.
 Cernite constrato cumulata cadavëra campo,
 Cernite calcantes cattorum colla catellos;
 Cedamus campum canibus, carnemque catellis."

Continuò cattii cedunt, cursuque citato
 Condita conantur celeres contingère castra.
 Cum consternari cattos, cum corde carère

Conspexêre canes, conclamavêre, citoque
 Conglomerata cohors certat contendêre cursu
 Cum cattis; capiunt cattorum castra, catosque
 Complures; captos cœnoso carcêre claudunt;
 Connexis cruciant caudis, cumulantque catēnis.

Centēni cecidêre cati; cessêre cruenti
 Centēni; claudit centum custodia captos.
 Constituunt certas captivis conditiones,
 Cum canibus coëat cattis concordia; cœnâ
 Captivi careant catti, cedantque culinâ,
 Cernêre contenti completos carne catellos.

Captivi canibus citò consensêre; cohærent
 Complexi catulos catti, cattosque catelli;
 Cunctaque composito cessat certamine clades.

Charade composed by Archdeacon Wrangham.

Totum pone, fluit: caput aufer, splendet in armis:
 Caudam deme, volat: viscera deme, dolet.

Explanation.

Vultur totum: caput aufer, et aspice *Turnus*:
 Cauda deest, *vultur*: viscera, *vulnus* habes.

De Equo. (From G. Buchanan.)

Cætera rerum opifex animalia finxit ad usus
 Quæque suos: Equus ad cunctos se accommodat
 usus.
 Plaustra trahit, fert clitellas, trahit esseda, terram

Vomere proscindit, dominum vehit; atque natatu
 Flumina, vel fossam saltu, transcendere gestit.
 Quod si bella vocent, vomit ore et naribus ignem,
 Vulneribusque offert invictum pectus, et unâ
 Cum domino socium sumit, ponitque furorem.

*Lines written by Lady Jane Grey with a nail or some
 sharp instrument on a wall in the Tower of London.*

*Non aliena putes homini quæ obtingere possunt
 Sors hodierna mihi, cras erit illa tibi.

JANE DUDLEY.

- "Think not, O mortal, vainly gay,
 That thou from human woes art free;
 The bitter cup I drink to-day,
 To-morrow may be drunk by thee."

The following lines were also written by her.

†Deo juvante, nil nocet livor malus;
 Et non juvante nil juvat labor gravis.
 Post tenebras spero lucem.

JANE DUDLEY.

- † "Harmless all malice, if our God be nigh,
 Fruitless all pains, if He his help deny.
 Patient I pass these gloomy hours away,
 And wait the morning of eternal day."

*Lines said to have been written by Mary Queen of
 Scots previous to her execution, A.D. 1587.*

O Domine Deus,
 Speravi in te,

O mi care Jesu,
 Nunc libera me,
 In durâ catenâ
 Desidero te.
 Languendo, gemendo,
 Et genu flectendo
 Adoro, imploro,
 Ut liberes me.

Inscription on a public fountain at Paris.

Infrâ, quæ dat aquas dulces, latet hospita nympha ;
 Sic tu, cum dederis dona, latêre velis.

THE FIRST GRIEF.

"Oh, call my brother back to me!"—MRS. HEMANS.

Puer loquitur.

O revoca mihi fratrem, et eris carissima, mater,
 Solus enim nequeo ludere, fessus ero.
 Cum pictis apibus, vĕnit cum floribus æstas,
 Ah! quibus in cæcis abditur ille locis?
 Trans jubar aurati volitans mutabile solis
 Alâ papilio versicolore micat :
 Et micet incolumis; per me volitabit inultus.
 O redeat nostram frater, ut antè, domum!
 Intonsi exultant flores, quem sevimus hortum ;
 Arbore sub patulâ, quæ rubuere, rosæ.
 Vitis dependet crassis onerata racemis.
 Si revocas fratrem, tu mihi mater eris.

Mater respondet.

Heu, non audiret matrem, formose, vocantem,
Quem possunt nullæ sollicitare preces,
Ille oculus ridens, faciesque, simillima veri,
Et nos et nostrum destituere diem.

Sole sub aprico quid si breve carpserit ævum,
Splendida decidui tempora floris habet ;
I, puer, et ludos tecum meditare novellos,
Nec geme quòd cœlis gaudeat ille suis.

Puer iterum plorat.

Ergo abit, et volucres et gemmea prata reliquit ?
Et mea nequicquam vox repetita sonat ?
Immemor et nostrî, per tædia longa dierum
Per totam æstatem non venit ille mihi ?
Nec rursum in viridi reduces errabimus umbrâ ?
Ad nemus, ad fontes incommutatus eam ?
Dure puer, qui tot dulces neglexeris horas !
Ah, quanto melius fratrem adamâsse velim !

H. D.

LATIN HYMNS.

From Dr. Chev. Trench's Selection.

1. *The blessedness and joy of angels in the presence of their Creator and their King.*

Adstant angelorum chori,
Laudes cantant creatori,
Regem cernunt in decore,
Laudant corde, clamant ore ;

Non laborant, nil ignorant,
Non tentantur, non vexantur ;
Semper sani, semper læti,
Cunctis bonis sunt repleti.

*Lines by Peter the Venerable (Abbot of Clugny, A.D.
1122), on the birth of Jesus Christ.*

Cœlum gaude, terra plaude,
Nemo mutus sit in laude :
Auctor rerum, creaturam
Miseratus perituram,
Præbet dextram libertatis
Jam ab hoste captivatis.
Cœlum terræ fundit rorem,
Terra gignit Salvatorem.
Chorus cantet angelorum,
Cum sit infans rex eorum.

From Another.

Hunc pastores laudavere,
Quibus angeli dixere,
Absit vobis jam timere,
Natus est rex gloriæ.

Ad quem reges ambulabant,
Aurum, thus, myrrham portabant,
Hæc gaudentes magi dabant
Principi victoriæ.

Longing for the Heavenly City, or Heaven itself.

"Like Jerusalem, our happy home," or,

"There is a land of pure delight."

Me receptet Sion illa,
Sion, David urbs tranquilla,
Cujus faber, Auctor lucis,
Cujus portæ, lignum crucis.
In hâc urbe lux solennis
Ver æternum, pax perennis.
Non est ibi corruptela,
Non defectus, non querela.
Urbs cœlestis, urbs beata,
Super petram collocata,
Urbs in portu satis tuto,
De longinquo te saluto,
Te saluto, tē suspiro,
Te affecto, te requiro.

The Soul departing to Heaven.*

Jam vitæ stamina
Rumpe, o anima,
Ignis ascendere
Gestit, et tendere
Ad cœli atria ;
Hæc mœa patria !

* The original was composed by Adrian, Emperor. Pope has a beautiful version of it :

"Vital spark of heavenly flame
Quit, oh quit, this mortal frame !" &c.

Oratio ad Dominum. (Marbod. 1095.)

Deus homo, rex cœlorum,
Miserere miserorum;
Ad peccandum proni sumus,
Et ad humum redit humus;
Quid est homo, nisi vermis,
Res infirma, res inermis?
Ne digneris huic irasci,
Qui non potest mundus nasci:
Noli, Deus, hunc damnare,
Qui non potest non peccare:
Sicut umbra, sicut fumus,
Sicut fœnum facti sumus;
Miserere, rex cœlorum,
Miserere miserorum.

Hymn to the Holy Spirit.

Consolator alme, veni,
Linguas rege, corda leni;
Nihil fellis aut veneni
Sub tuâ præsentiâ.

Nil jucundum, nil amœnum,
Nil salubre, nil serenum,
Nihil dulce, nihil plenum,
Nisi tuâ gratiâ.

Tu, qui dator es, et donum,
Tu, qui condis omne bonum,

Cor ad laudes redde pronum,
Nostræ linguæ formans sonum
Ad tua præconia.

Tu nos purga a peccatis,
Auctor ipse puritatis,
Et in Christo renovatis,
Da perfectæ novitatis,
Plena nobis gaudia.

On the Cock crowing at Dawn.

Æterne rerum conditor,
Noctem diemque qui regis,
Et temporum das tempora,
Ut alleves fastidium ;
Præco diei jam sonat,
A nocte noctem dividens.

Gallus jacentes excitat,
Surgamus ergò strenui ;
Gallus negantes arguit,
Et somnolentos increpat.

Jesu, labantes respice,
Et nos videndo corrige ;
Si respicis, lapsus cadunt,
Fletuque culpa solvitur.

Tu lux refulge sensibus,
Mentisque somnum discute,
Te nostra vox primùm sonet,
Et vota solvamus tibi.

De Die Judicii.

Cum revolve toto corde
In quâ mundus manet sorde,
Totus mundus cordi sordet,
Et cor totum se remordet.
Cum revolve purâ mente
Cadet mundus quàm repentè,
Ut non mens cadat cum cadente,
Mundum fugit mens attentè.
Cum revolve moriturus,
Quid post mortem sim futurus,
Terret me terror venturus,
Quem expecto non securus.
Expavescit malus multum,
Judicis severi vultum,
Quem latebit nil occultum,
Et manebit nil inultum.
Judicabit omnes gentes,
Et salvabit innocentes ;
Appropinquat enim dies
In quâ justis erit quies.
O quàm bonum et quàm gratum,
O quàm suave et beatum,
Erit tunc Jesum videre,
His, qui eum dilexere !
O quàm dulce, quàm jucundum,
Erit tunc odisse mundum !
O quàm triste et amarum
Habuisse mundum carum !

Non in cœlis erit metus,
Neque luctus, neque fletus,
Non egestas, non senectus,
Nullus denique defectus.

From the Hymn of St. Bonaventura.

Ama Christum, mundi lucem,
Et habebis fidum ducem
Per æterna sæcula;
Hujus pactum non sit fractum,
Hic precedat omne factum,
Ut succedant prospera.

Cum tentatus et afflictus,
Derelictus quasi victus,
Et inter angustias,
Non sis piger, neque lentus,
Sed sollicitè attentus
Christi vocem audias.

Cum quiescis, aut laboras,
Quando rides, quando ploras,
Doles, sive gaudeas,
Quando vadis, quando venis,
In solatiis, in pœnis,
Christum corde teneas.

Quando sedes, stas, et jaces,
Quando loqueris, et taces,
Fessus cum quieveris,
Christum quæras, in quo speras,
Crucifixum corde geras,
Ubique fueris.

EXTRACTS FROM G. BUCHANAN'S LATIN PARAPHRASE OF THE PSALMS*.

From Psalm xxxiv.

"I will alway give thanks," &c.

Seu læta sors me foverit, seu tristior
 Vexarit, omni tempore
 Laudabo Dominum, semper illius meum
 Os personabit laudibus.
 Mihi hæc voluptas, hoc erit solatium,
 Mihi hoc levamen in malis:
 Meoque turba tristis exemplo suas
 Solabitur molestias.
 Facite periculum, jam scietis quàm Dei
 Immensa sit benignitas;
 Quàm sint beati, spes illo qui suas
 Omnes, opesque collocant.
 Quicunque curis liberam, et longam cupis
 Vitam beatam ducere,
 Linguæ refræna virus, os nefariâ
 A fraude purum contine;
 Capesse recta, curva vita, dilige
 Tranquilla pacis otia.
 Animas tuetur se colentium Deus,
 Nec rem, domumque deserit.

* The teacher will do well to explain the topic of each extract to the pupil, and allow him to read over the English psalm, in order to help him in construing the Latin one.

*From Psalm cxxxiii.**"Behold how good," &c.*

Nil caritate mutuâ fratrum, nihil
 Jucundius concordîâ;
 Non aura suavis balsami, quum funditur
 Aronis in sacrum caput,
 Et imbre læto proluens barbam et sinus,
 Limum pererrat aureum:
 Non ros, tenella gemmulis argenteis
 Pingens Sionis gramina,
 Aut verna dulci inebrians uligine
 Hermonis intonsi juga.
 Fraterna quam pax incolit domum, juvat
 Dominus benignâ dexterâ,
 Et opibus auget; filiorum et filios
 Multis propagat sæculis.

From Psalm cxxxvi.

*"O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious: and his mercy
 endureth for ever."*

Eja Deum laudate, Deum facilemque bonumque,
 Largâ benignum semper indulgentiâ.
 Eja Deum laudate: Deus namque ille deorum est,
 Largâ benignus semper indulgentiâ.
 Cui domini rerum submittunt sceptrâ tyranni,
 Largâ benignus semper indulgentiâ.
 Qui facit attonito solus miracula mundo,
 Largâ benignus semper indulgentiâ.
 Qui nitidos mirâ arte polum convolvit in orbes,
 Largâ benignus semper indulgentiâ.

Qui liquidis terras emergere jussit ab undis,
Largâ benignus semper indulgentiâ.
Qui vitreo accendit flammantia lumina cœlo,
Largâ benignus semper indulgentiâ.
Qui solem auricomum jussit dare jura diei,
Largâ benignus semper indulgentiâ.
Qui lunam et stellas tenebras distinguere noctis
Jussit benignâ semper indulgentiâ.
Qui genti vitam humanæ victumque ministrat,
Largâ benignus semper indulgentiâ.
Astrigeros laudate Deum qui temperat orbis,
Largâ benignus semper indulgentiâ.

From Psalm cxlv.

"I will magnify thee," &c.

Te regem Dominumque canam, dum lucida volvet
Lucidus astra polus,
Et unicum colam Deum.
Luce canam te, nocte canam te; nulla carebit
Laudibus hora tuis,
Rerum creator et salus.
Magne parens, nullo cui clausa potentia fine est,
Sæcula cuncta tuas
Laudes sonabunt: et patres
Longævi tua facta canent, seræque nepotum
Per seriem soboli
Prodent: nec ætas gloriam
Nesciet ulla tuam: mirandaque facta decusque
Ille memor referet;
Hic magnitudinem canet.

Ille bonum feret et justum, et placabilis iræ,
 Et veniæ facilem, et
 Largâ benignum dexterâ :
 Totque inter decora et laudum præconia nullo
 Emoritura die,
 Nil clarius clementiâ.
 Te volucrum pecudumque genus, te sæva ferarum
 Secula respiciunt
 Unum, suoque tempore
 Accipiunt victum : tu dextram pandis, et omne
 De locuplete manu
 Animal benignè recreas.
 Ergo omnes te jure canent, nomenque tacebit
 Natio nulla tuum
 In sæculorum sæcula *.

Evening Hymn.

O Deus, O tu qui cælum terramque parâsti,
 Quique diem, et tenebras ;
 Qui perferre jubes lætâ sub luce labôres,
 Otia nocte refers ;
 Nos functos operum angelicis tueare ministris,
 Dum sopor altus habet ;
 Spesque hilares adsint, et longâ noctis in horâ
 Somnia sancta toris.

* There is great beauty also in Buchanan's Version of Psalms lxxxvii., c., cxvi., cxviii., cxii., cxliii., cxlvi., cxlvii., cxlviii., cxxxi., cxxxvii., cxxxix. And there are some beautiful poetic English versions given in my "Letters on the Psalms." G. H. S.

Commendation of this Work to the Divine Blessing.

Si quid in his fuerit, sententia, clausula, verbum,
Quod non te sapiat, vel tua, Sancte Deus,
O, precor, ignoscas, damnataque verba refellas,
Quodque sit indignum vivere, dispereat !
Si tamen exciderit de verbis millibus unum,
Pectora quod juvenum pura fovere potest,
Virtuti-ve piæ mentis servire valebit,
Comprecor, hoc Domini gratia blanda beet.

DICTIONARY

TO

THE NEW DELECTUS.

- A* or *ab*, prep. *from, on*
Abactus, a, um, part. *driven away*
Abeo, ivi and ii, Itum, ĩre, irr. v. *to go away*
Abigo, egi, actum, ĩre, *to drive away*
Abjicio, eci, ectum, ĩre, *to throw down*
Abscondo, di, dĭtum, ĩre, *to hide*
Absens, tis, part. *absent*
Absolvo, vi, olĭtum, ĩre, 3, *to acquit*
Abstŭli, perf. from *Aufero*
Abstulisse, perf. inf. from *Aufĕro*
Absum, fui, esse, *to be absent*
Abundo, avi, atum, are, 1. *to abound*
Ac, conj. *as, and*
Accedo, ssi, esum, ĩre, *to go to, to enter upon, to approach, to be added*
Accido, ĩdi, ĩre, *to happen*
Accipio, epi, eptum, ĩre, *to receive, to hear, to learn*
Accipiter, tris, 3, m. *a hawk*
Accurro, ri, rsum, ĩre, *to run to*
Accuso, avi, atum, are, *to accuse*
Acer, ris, adj. *sharp, intelligent.*
Acrior, us ; *acerrimus*
Acerbus, a, um, *sour*
Acĕtum, i, n. *vinegar*
Acquiro, aĭvi, ĩtum, ĩre, *to acquire, to gain*
Actus, a, um, part. *being driven*
Aculeus, i, m. *a sting, prickle*
Acuo, ui, utum, ĩre, *to sharpen*
Acŭtus, a, um, *sharp, quick, acute*
Ad, prep. *to, at*
Aded, adv. *so, after all*
Adhuc, adv. *as yet, while yet*
Administro, avi, atum, are, *to administer, to conduct*
Admiror, atus sum, ari, dep. *to admire*
Adolescens, tis, 3, c. g. *a youth*
Adolescentŭlus, i, m. *a young lad*
Adsum, adfui, adesse, *to be present*
Aduncus, a, um, *crooked*
Advenio, vĕni, ventum, ĩre, *to come to, to approach*
Adventus, ũs, m. *the arrival, coming*
Adversus, a, um, *adverse.* Rebus in adversis, in *adversity*
Adversus, adv. *against*
Advolo, avi, atum, are, *to fly to*
Ædilis, is, m. *an ædile, a magistrate who inspected buildings*
Ædis, is, f. *a temple: in the pl. a house*
Æger, ra, um, *sick*

- Ægrè, adv. *with difficulty, scarcely*
 Ægrotus, a, um, *sick*
 Æmulatio, onis, f. *emulation*
 Æneus, a, um, *of bronze or brass*
 Æquè, adv. *equally*
 Equor, òris, n. *the sea*
 Equus, a, um, *even, undisturbed, patient, right, fair, impartial*
 Aer, aeris, m. *the air*
 Ærumna, æ, f. *sorrow, misery*
 Æs, aeris, n. *copper, bronze, brass*
 Æstas, atis, f. *summer*
 Æstimo, avi, atum, are, to *judge of, to estimate*
 Æstuan, tis, part. *being hot*
 Ætas, atis, f. *age, time*
 Æternitas, atis, f. *eternity*
 Æternus, a, um, *eternal*
 Ævum, i, n. *age, time*
 Affero, attùli, allatum, afferre, to *bring to*
 Afficio, Ëci, ectum, Ère, 3, to *affect*
 Affixus, a, um, part. pass. *affixed*
 Agaso, ònis, m. *a groom*
 Age, adv. *come on*
 Agellus, i, m. *a small farm, or estate*
 Ager, agri, m. *a field, the land*
 Agmen, inis, n. *a troop or herd*
 Aggredior, essus sum, di, dep. to *attempt, to attack*
 Aggressus, a, um, part. *having attacked*
 Agito, avi, atum, are, to *drive, to disturb, to shake*
 Agnosco, ovi, itum, Ère, to *acknowledge, to know*
 Agnus, i, m. *a lamb*
 Ago, egi, actum, Ère, to *do, to pass, to drive, to keep, to act*
 Agricola, æ, m. *a husbandman*
 Ah ! interj. *alas !*
 Aio, v. defect. to *say*. See Gram.
 Ala, æ, f. *a wing*
 Alacer, cris, e, adj. *fresh, active*
 Alacriter, adv. *cheerfully, readily*
 Albus, a, um, *white*
 Ales, itis, c. g. *a bird*
 Aliàs, adv. *else, elsewhere*
 Alienus, a, um, *belonging to another*
 Aliquando, adv. *sometimes*
 Aliquis, quise, quid or quod, *some*
 Aliquot, numeral adj. undecl. *some*
 Alius, a, ud, *another, others*. When Alius occurs twice together, render it *some—others*
 Allectus, a, um, part. *being attracted*
 Allòquor, cùtus sum, i, dep. to *address*
 Almus, a, um, *calm, mild, cheering*
 Alo, lui, itum, Ère, to *nourish*
 Alter, tera, terum, *the other, the second*
 Alternus, a, um, *alternate, every other, every second*
 Altus, a, um, *high, deep, loud*
 Altior, compar. Altissimus, a, um, *superl.*
 Amabilis, e, adj. *amiable*
 Amans, tis, part. *loving*
 Amantior, us, *fonder*
 Amantissimus, a, um, *very fond*
 Amarus, a, um, *bitter*
 Ambitio, onis, f. *vanity, ambition*
 Ambitiosè, adv. *affectedly, proudly*
 Ambo, æ, o, *both*
 Ambulo, avi, atum, Ère, to *walk*
 Amicè, adv. *kindly, in a friendly manner*
 Amicitia, æ, f. *friendship*
 Amictus, ùs, m. *clothing*
 Amiculum, i, n. *a cloak*
 Amicus, a, um, *friendly*
 Amicus, i, m. *a friend*
 Amissus, a, um, part. *being lost*
 Amitto, amisi, ssum, Ère, to *lose*
 Amittor, issus sum, i, pass. to *be lost*
 Amnis, is, m. *a river*
 Amo, avi, atum, are, to *love*
 Amoenus, a, um, *pleasant; issimus, a, um*
 Amor, atus sum, ari, to *be loved*

- Amor, oris, m. *the love*
 Amphibius, a, um, *amphibious*
 Amphora, æ, f. *a jar, or earthen vessel*
 Amplector, xus sum, i, 3, dep. to *embrace*
 Amplius, adv. *more, any more*
 Amplius, a, um, *large*. Amplior, us, comparat. issimus, superl.
 An, adv. Used to show where a question is asked, and then it needs no English word to be given for it; otherwise it may be rendered *whether, or*
 Anchora, æ, f. *an anchor*
 Ancilla, æ, f. *a maid-servant*
 Angelus, i, m. *an angel*
 Anguilla, æ, f. *an eel*
 Anguis, is, m. and f. *a snake*
 Anhelitus, ūs, m. *the breath*
 Anima, æ, f. *the soul*
 Animadverto, ti, sum, ēre, to *perceive, to find out*
 Animal, alis, n. *an animal*
 Animans, tis, all gend. *a living creature*
 Animus, i, m. *the mind, the feelings*
 Annulus, i, m. *a ring*
 Annus, i, m. *a year*
 Anser, ēris, m. *a goose*
 Ante, prep. *before*
 Antea, adv. *before*
 Antequam, conj. *before that*
 Antiquus, a, um, *ancient*: or, -ius; issimus
 Antrum, i, n. *a cave*
 Apagē, adv. *away with!*
 Aper, apri, m. *a boar*
 Aperio, ui, rtum, īre, to *open, to uncover*
 Apis, is, f. *a bee*
 Apostolus, i, m. *an apostle*
 Apparatus, ūs, m. *display, grand preparation*
 Appareo, ui, itum, ēre, to *appear*
 Appeto, ivi, itum, ēre, to *seek after*
 Appono, sui, altum, ēre, to *serve up, to set out*
 Apprehendo, di, sum, ēre, to *take hold of*
 Appropinquo, avi, atum, are, to *approach*
 Apud, prep. *among, at, before*
 Aqua, æ, f. *water*
 Aquila, æ, f. *an eagle*
 Arator, oris, 3, m. *a ploughman*
 Aratrum, i, n. *a plough*
 Arbitror, atus sum, ari, dep. to *think*
 Arbor, oris, f. *a tree*
 Ardens, tis, part. *burning*
 Ardeo, rsi, rsum, ēre, to *burn*
 Arduus, a, um, *difficult, high*. Res arduæ, *adversity*
 Area, æ, f. *a threshing-floor*
 Arena, æ, f. *sand*
 Aresco, arui, ēre, to *dry up*
 Argenteus, a, um, *of silver*
 Argentum, i, n. *silver*
 Argilla, æ, f. *clay*
 Aries, iētis, m. *a ram*
 Arma, orum, neut. pl. *arms (of war)*
 Armentum, i, n. *a herd*
 Aro, avi, atum, āre, to *plough*
 Ars, tis, f. *art, culture by rules*
 Artifex, icis, 3, c. g. *an artist or artificer*
 Arvum, i, n. *a field*
 Ascendo, di, nsum, ēre, to *ascend, to get up*
 Asellus, i, m. *a little ass*
 Asinus, i, m. *an ass*
 Aspectus, ūs, 4, m. *the sight*
 Asperitas, atis, f. *harshness*
 Aspicio, exi, ectum, ēre, to *behold, to see*
 Assequor, cutus sum, i, 3, dep. to *attain*
 Asideo, ēdi, essum, ēre, to *sit near or at*
 Assiduus, adv. *constantly, carefully*
 Assiduus, a, um, *constant*

- Ast, conj. *but*
 Astans, tis, part. *standing near*
 At, conj. *but*
 Atque, conj. *and*
 Attingo, igit, actum, ēre, *to reach*
 Auctio, onis, f. *an auction*
 Auctor, oris, m. *the author, maker, causer*
 Auctoritas, atis, f. *authority*
 Auctus, a, um, part. from Augeo, *increased*
 Audacia, æ, f. *boldness*
 Audeo, ausus sum, ēre, neut. pass. *to dare*
 Audio, ivi, itum, ire, *to hear*
 Aufēro, abstūli, ablātum, auferre, irr. v. *to take away*
 Aura, æ, f. *the air, a breeze*
 Aureus, a, um, *gold*
 Aurīga, æ, m. *a charioteer*
 Auris, is, f. *the ear*
 Aurum, i, n. *gold*
 Ausculto, avi, atum, are, *to listen to, to attend to*
 Auster, tri, m. *the south wind*
 Aut, conj. *or, either*
 Autem, conj. *but*
 Autumnus, i, m. *autumn*
 Auxilium, i, n. *assistance*
 Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice*
 Avarus, a, um, *avaricious, covetous*
 Ave, hail, from defect. verb Aveo, ēre, *to be well, to be blessed*
 Aversus, a, um, *turned away, moved backwards*
 Avertō, ti, sum, ēre, *to turn aside*
 Aviditas, atis, f. *greediness*
 Avidus, a, um, *greedy*
 Avis, is, f. *a bird*
 Avōlo, avi, atum, are, *to fly away*
- Barba, æ, f. *a beard*
 Barbārus, a, um, *an uncivilised foreigner, a barbarian*
 Barbatus, a, um, *one having beard*
 Beatus, a, um, *happy*
 Bellicosus, a, um, *warlike; ior, ius*
 Bellicus, a, um, *martial, warlike*
 Bellum, i, n. *war*
 Benē, adv. *well*
 Benefacio, ēci, actum, ēre, *to benefit*
 Beneficium, i, n. *a kindness*
 Benevolē, adv. *kindly, with good will*
 Benevolentia, æ, f. *benevolence*
 Benevolus, a, um, *kind, benevolent*
 Benignē, adv. *kindly*
 Benignitas, atis, f. *kindness*
 Benignus, a, um, *kind*
 Bestia, æ, f. *a beast*
 Bibō, bi, bitum, ere, 3, *to drink*
 Bini, æ, a, plur. *two*
 Bipes, edis, *having two feet*
 Bis, adv. *twice*
 Blandior, itus sum, iri, dep. *to fawn upon*
 Blanditiæ, arum, f. pl. *fawning caresses*
 Blandus, a, um, *kind, mild, gentle*
 Bobus, dat. or abl. from Bos
 Bonitas, atis, f. *goodness*
 Bonum, i, *a good: pl. Bona, goods*
 Bonus, a, um, *good, kind*
 Boreas, æ, m. *the north wind*
 Bos, ovis, c. g. *an ox*
 Brachium, i, n. *an arm*
 Brevis, e, *short; ior, us; issimus*

C.

- B.
 Baculus, i, m. *a stick*
 Bajūlus, i, m. *a carrier of burdens, a porter*
 Balæna, æ, f. *a whale*
- Cadaver, ēris, n. *a corpse, a carcass*
 Cado, cecidi, casum, ēre, *to fall*
 Cæcus, a, um, *blind*
 Cædo, cecidi, cæsum, ēre, *to kill, out, or lash severely*

- Cæsus, a, um, part. *lashed*
 Cæteri, æ, a, others; from Cæ-
 terus, a, um
 Calamitas, atis, f. *calamity, suffer-*
ing
 Calamus, i, m. *a pipe, a reed pipe*
 Calcans, tis, part. *treading upon*
 Calceamentum, i, n. *a shoe*
 Calefacio, Æci, actum, Êre, *to warm*
 Calidus, a, um, *warm; ior, us;*
issimus
 Callidè, adv. *cleverly*
 Callum, i, n. *the hard skin*
 Calor, ôris, m. *heat, warmth*
 Calvus, a, um, *bald*
 Camelus, i, m. *a camel*
 Campestris, e, adj. *on the plain*
 Campus, i, m. *a plain*
 Cancer, cri, m. *a crab*
 Candidatus, i, m. *a candidate*
 Candidus, a, um, *white*
 Canis, is, c. g. *a dog*
 Cano, cecîni, cantum, Êre, *to sing*
 Canto, avi, atum, are, *to sing*
 Cantus, ùs, m. *singing, song*
 Capió, cepi, captum, Êre, *to take,*
to attract. Capère vitium, *to*
become bad
 Capior, captus sum, i, 3, pass. *to*
be taken
 Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol, cita-*
del
 Captivus, a, um, *captives: (hence)*
 Captivus, i, m. *a prisoner*
 Capto, avi, atum, are, *to catch at*
 Captus, a, um, *taken, excited*
 Caput, Îtis, 3 n. *the head*
 Carcer, Êris, m. *a prison*
 Carduus, i, m. *a thistle*
 Careo, ui, itum, Êre, *to be without,*
to want, to be free from
 Caritas, atis, f. *dearness*
 Carmen, inis, n. *a song, a tune*
 Caro, rnis, f. *flesh, meat*
 Carpo, psi, ptum, Êre, *to crop, to*
gather, to enjoy, to eat up or con-
sume
 Carpor, ptus sum, i, 3, pass. *to be*
gathered
 Carus, a, um, *dear*
 Casa, æ, f. *a cottage*
 Caseus, i, m. *cheese*
 Castigor, atus sum, ari, *to be pun-*
ished or chastised
 Castra, orum, n. pl. *a camp*
 Casus, ùs, m. *chance, a fall, misfor-*
tune, fortune
 Catellus, i, m. *a little dog*
 Catena, æ, f. *a chain*
 Caterva, æ, f. *a battalion, a troop*
 Catûlus, i, m. *a cub, or whelp-dog*
 Câtus, i, m. (or Cattus, i) *a cat*
 Cauda, æ, f. *a tail*
 Causa, æ, f. *a cause: the ablative*
is used as an adv. for the sake of.
 Causam dicere, *to plead one's*
cause
 Caveo, cavi, cautum, Êre, *to take*
care, to beware
 Cavo, vavi, vatum, âre, *to hollow*
out
 Cavus, a, um, *hollow*
 Cecinit, perf. from Cano
 Cedo, sei, ssum, Êre, *to yield, to*
give way, to depart
 Celeber, ris, re, *celebrated, famous*
 Celeberrimus, a, um, superl. *of*
the above
 Celebritas, atis, f. *celebrity*
 Celebro, avi, atum, âre, *to celebrate*
 Celer, Êris, Êre, adj. *swift*
 Celeritas, atis, f. *swiftness*
 Celeriter, adv. *swiftly*
 Celsus, a, um, *lofty, high*
 Centeni, æ, a, *a hundred*
 Centum, numer. undecl. *a hundred*
 Cepe, neut. undecl. *an onion*
 Cepit, ceperunt, from Capió
 Cera, æ, f. *was*
 Cerebrum, i, n. *the brain*
 Cerno, crevi, cretum, Êre, *to see,*
discern
 Certamen, inis, n. *a contest*
 Certans, tis, part. *endeavouring*

- Certo, avi, atum, are, *to endeavour, to contend*
 Certus, a, um, *certain; ior, us, acquainted*
 Cerva, æ, f. *a kind, or female of the stag*
 Cervus, i, m. *a stag*
 Cessator, oris, m. *an idler*
 Cesso, avi, atum, are, *to cease*
 Ceterus, a, um, *other; the same as Cæterus*
 Christianus, i, m. *a Christian*
 Cibus, i, m. *food*
 Cio, civi, citum, ère, *to rouse, or stir up*
 Cilium, i, n. *an eyelash*
 Cinctus, a, um, *part. bound*
 Cingo, xi, etum, ère, *to surround*
 Circà and circum, prep. *around*
 Circumdo, dēdi, dātum, ère, *to surround*
 Circumeo, ivi and ii, Itum, ère, *to go round*
 Citatus, a, um, *quick, rapid*
 Citò, adv. *quickly, in short time*
 Citrà, prep. *on this side*
 Citus, a, um, *quick*
 Civilis, e, adj. *civil, of citizens*
 Civis, is, c. g. *a citizen*
 Civitas, atis, f. *a state*
 Clades, is, f. *destruction, slaughter*
 Clam, adv. *secretly; and prep. without the knowledge of*
 Clamo, avi, atum, are, *to cry out*
 Clamor, oris, m. *a clamour*
 Clangor, oris, m. *a cackling*
 Clarus, a, um, *renowned, famous, bright*
 Clarissimus, a, um, *superl. of above*
 Classis, is, f. *a class, or number together, a fleet*
 Claudio, si, sum, ère, *to shut, to inclose, to shut up, or end*
 Clausus, a, um, *part. closed, inclosed, thick*
 Clava, æ, f. *a club*
 Clypeus, i, m. *a shield*
 Coactus, a, um, *part. from Cogo, being compelled*
 Cochlea, æ, f. *a snail*
 Coelestis, e, adj. *heavenly*
 Cœlum, i, n. *heaven: pl. cœli, orum, m.*
 Cœna, æ, f. *dinner*
 Cœnosus, a, um, *muddy*
 Cœo, ivi, Itum, ire, *to assemble, to be agreed*
 Cœpi, cœptum, isse, *defec. verb, to begin*
 Coerceo, ui, itum, ère, *to restrain*
 Cogito, avi, atum, are, *to think*
 Cognatus, a, um, *kindred, of same kind*
 Cognitio, onis, f. *knowledge, apprehension*
 Cognitus, a, um, *part. being understood*
 Cognosco, òvi, Itum, ère, *to know, to apprehend*
 Cogo, coegi, coactum, ère, *to collect together, to compel*
 Cohæro, sœsi, sœsum, ère, *to cling together*
 Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort, or troop*
 Colligo, egi, ectum, ère, *to collect*
 Collis, is, m. *a hill*
 Collum, i, n. *the neck*
 Colo, ui, cultum, ère, *to cultivate, to worship, to keep, to inhabit*
 Colonia, æ, f. *a colony*
 Colonus, i, m. *a husbandman, a colonist*
 Color, cultus sum, i, 3, *pass. to be cultivated, worshipped, kept*
 Color, oris, 3, m. *colour*
 Columba, æ, f. *a dove, pigeon*
 Coma, æ, f. *hair*
 Comburo, ussi, ustum, ère, *to burn*
 Comes, Itis, c. g. *a companion*
 Comedo, edi, estum, ère, *to eat, to eat up*
 Comis, e, adj. *courteous, obliging*
 Comitas, atis, f. *civility, courtesy*

- Commeo, are, *to go to, to resort to*
 Committor, issus sum, i. 3, *pass. to be engaged*
 Commodum, i, n. *advantage, good*
 Commoveo, vi, ōtum, ēre, *to move, to shake*
 Communis, e, adj. *common*
 Commuto, avi, atum, are, *to exchange*
 Compāro, avi, atum, are, *to get together*
 Compāror, atus sum, ari, *to be compared, to be obtained*
 Comperio, ēri, ertum, ēre, *to find out*
 Compes, ēdis, f. *a fetter*
 Compitum, i, n. *a road, or cross-way*
 Complaceo, ui, itum, ēre, *to please*
 Compleo, evi, etum, ēre, *to fill*
 Completus, a, um, part. *filled*
 Complexus, a, um, part. *having embraced*
 Complures, a and ia, adj. *very many*
 Compono, osui, oſtum, ēre, *to compare*
 Compositus, a, um, part. *being made up*
 Comprendo, contract from Comprēhendo, di, sum, ēre, *to catch*
 Comprensus, a, um, part. *taken up*
 Concentus, ūs, m. *harmony, melody*
 Concido, ūdi, ēre, *to fall down, to faint*
 Concha, æ, f. *a shell*
 Concilio, avi, atum, are, *to join, to conciliate*
 Conclamo, avi, atum, are, *to cry out together*
 Concordia, æ, f. *peace, concord*
 Condemno, avi, atum, are, *to condemn*
 Conditio, onis, f. *a condition*
 Conditior, oris, 3, m. *a founder or maker*
 Conditus, a, um, part. *retired, hidden*
 Condo, dīdi, dītum, ēre, *to build, to lay up, to hide*
 Condur, itus sum, i, *to be built*
 Confero, tīli, collatum, ferre, irr. verb, *to compare, to confer, to bring*
 Conficio, ēci, ectum, ēre, *to destroy, to kill*
 Conficior, lectus sum, i, 3, *pass. to be destroyed, to be undone*
 Confisus, a, um, part. *having trusted, relying upon*
 Conflo, avi, atum, are, *to bring together by blowing*
 Conflo, xi, xum, ēre, *to flow or flock together*
 Confodior, ssus sum, i, *to be pierced or stabbed*
 Conglomeratus, a, um, part. *crowded together*
 Congregor, atus sum, i, *to be assembled together*
 Conjicio, eci, ectum, ēre, *to throw*
 Connexus, a, um, part. *tied together*
 Conor, atus sum, ari, 1, dep. *to endeavour*
 Consendo, di, sum, ēre, *to ascend, to mount*
 Consentio, si, sum, īre, *to agree*
 Consēquor, cutus sum, i, dep. *to obtain*
 Conservo, avi, atum, are, *to preserve*
 Consideo, ēdi, essum, ēre, *to settle, to sit*
 Consilium, i, n. *counsel, advice*
 Consisto, stīti, stitum, ēre, *to stand, to exist, to stop*
 Consolor, atus sum, ari, dep. *to console*
 Conspēctus, ūs, m. *the sight*
 Conspicio, exi, ectum, ēre, *to behold*
 Constat, impers. *it is known or evident*

- Consternor, atus sum, ari, to be dismayed
 Constituo, ui, ūtum, ēre, to appoint, to make
 Consto, stīti, ātum, are, to consist
 Constratus, a, um, part. *strewed, or thickly covered*
 Consuetudo, inis, f. *custom, habit*
 Consul, ulis, m. *a consul*
 Consulatus, ūs, m. *a consulship*
 Consumo, mpei, mptum, ēre, to consume
 Consumptus, a, um, part. *being consumed*
 Consurgo, surrexi, ectum, ēre, to rise together
 Contemno, pai, ptum, ēre, to despise, to make light of
 Contendo, di, tum, ēre, to stretch, to contend, to keep up with
 Contentus, a, um, *contented*
 Conteror, tritus sum, i, 3, pass. to be worn away
 Contritus, a, um, part. *being frightened*
 Contingit, igit, impera. it happens, happened
 Contingo, ūgi, actum, ēre, to touch, to reach
 Continuo, adv. *immediately, continually*
 Contra, prep. *against*
 Contrā, adv. *on the other hand*
 Contrarius, a, um, *contrary, opposite*
 Convenio, vēni, ventum, ire, to come together
 Converto, ti, sum, ēre, to turn, to bring back
 Conviva, æ, c. g. *a guest, a companion at a feast*
 Convivium, i, n. *a feast*
 Convoco, avi, atum, are, to call together
 Convolvo, vi, volūtum, ēre, to roll up
 Copia, æ, f. *plenty, a quantity*
 Copiosus, a, um, *plentiful*
 Coquo, xi, octum, ēre, to cook
 Coquus, i, m. *a cook, a seller of cooked meat*
 Cor, cordis, n. *a heart*
 Coram, prep. *before, in the sight of*
 Corium, i, n. *a hide*
 Cornicula, æ, f. *a little crow, a chough*
 Cornu, indecl. in sing. *a horn; also the side or wing of an army: in the pl. Cornua*
 Corona, æ, f. *a crown*
 Corono, avi, atum, are, to crown
 Corpus, ōris, n. *the body*
 Corrigor, reclus sum, i, 3, pass. to be corrected
 Corruptus, rŭpi, ruptum, ēre, to corrupt, spoil, enervate
 Cortex, icis, m. *bark*
 Corvus, i, m. *a raven*
 Cras, adv. *to-morrow*
 Credo, didi, dītum, ēre, to believe
 Credulus, a, um, *credulous, sanguine of belief*
 Creo, avi, atum, are, to create
 Creor, atus sum, ari, to be created
 Cresco, evi, etum, crescēre, neut. to grow, increase
 Crimen, inis, 3, n. *a crime or fault*
 Crinis, is, m. *hair, locks*
 Crocodilus, i, m. *a crocodile*
 Crucifigor, xus sum, i, 3, pass. to be crucified
 Crucio, avi, atum, are, to torment
 Crucior, atus sum, ari, to be disturbed or vexed
 Crudelis, e, adj. *cruel*
 Crudeliter, adv. *crudelly*
 Crudus, a, um, *raw*
 Cruento, avi, atum, are, to make bloody
 Cruentus, a, um, *bloody, blood-thirsty*
 Crumēna, æ, f. *a purse*
 Cruor, oris, m. *blood*

Crus, cruris, n. *a leg*: in the pl.

Crura

Crustulum, i, n. *a cake, pastry*

Cubile, is, n. *a bed*

Cui, cuius, from Qui or Quis

Cuique, dat. from Quisque

Culex, icis, m. *a gnat*

Culina, æ, f. *a kitchen*

Culpa, æ, f. *a fault*

Culpatus, a, um, *being blamed*

Culpo, avi, atum, are, *to blame*

Culpor, atus sum, ari, *to be blamed*

Cultor, oris, m. *a cultivator*

Cultura, æ, f. *cultivation*

Cultus, ūs, m. *cultivation*

Cūm, conj. *when, whereas, since*

Cum, prep. *with*

Cumulatus, a, um, part. *heaped up*

Cumulo, avi, atum, are, *to load*

Cunctus, a, um, *all (together)*

Cuneus, i, m. *a wedge or phalanx*

Cupide, adv. *eagerly*

Cupiditas, atis, f. *a desire*

Cupido, inis, f. and sometimes m. *a desire*

Cupidus, a, um, *desirous*

Cupio, ivi, itum, ēre, *to desire, wish*

Cur, adv. *why*

Cura, æ, f. *care*

Curo, avi, atum, āre, *to take care of, to mind*

Curro, cucurri, cursum, ēre, *to run*

Currus, ūs, m. *a chariot*

Cursus, ūs, m. *a course, or running*

Curvo, avi, atum, are, *to bend*

Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked*

Custodia, æ, f. *imprisonment, prison*

Custos, ōdis, 3, c. g. *a guardian*

Cutis, is, f. *skin*

D.

Damno, avi, atum, are, *to condemn or sentence*

Damnum, i, n. *loss*

Daps, is, f. *a feast*

De, prep. *of, from, about*

Dea, æ, f. *a goddess*

Debeo, ui, itum, ēre, *to owe, I ought*

Debilis, e, adj. *weak*

Debitor, oris, m. *a debtor, an offender*

Debitum, i, n. *a debt, and a trespass in the sense of the liability incurred*

Deceptus, part. from Decipio

Decet, impera. v. *it becomes*

Decido, idi, decasum, ēre, 3, *to fall from, out, or down*

Decimus, a, um, *the tenth*

Decipio, epi, eptum, ēre, *to deceive, to disappoint*

Decurro, curri, ursum, ēre, *to run on*

Dedisco, dedidici, ēre, *to unlearn*

Dedit, perf. from Do

Defendo, di, sum, dēre, 3, *to defend*

Defero, detūli, delātum, deferre, irr. v. *to carry away*

Defessus, a, um, *wearied*

Deficio, ēci, ectum, ēre, 3, *to fail*

Defluo, xi, xum, ēre, 3, *to flow or run down*

Deformitas, atis, f. *ugliness*

Deglubo, psi, ptum, bēre, 3, *to flay, to skin*

Deinde, adv. *then, next*

Dejicio, ēci, ectum, ēre, *to throw down*

Delecto, avi, atum, are, 1, *to delight*

Delector, atus sum, ari, *to be delighted*

Deleo, evi, etum, ēre, *to destroy*

Deletus, a, um, part. *being destroyed*

Demitto, si, asum, ēre, *to let fall, to let down*

Denarius, i, m. *a silver coin or penny about 8d. in value*

Denique, adv. *at last, lastly*

Dens, tis, m. *a tooth*

- Densus, a, um, *thick*
 Denuò, adv. *at last*
 Depascor, astus sum, i, 3, dep. to
eat up, to consume
 Depello, depùli, depulsum, ère, to
drive off
 Depono, sui, sítum, ère, 3, to *lay*
aside, to deposit
 Depressus, a, um, *sunk*
 Deripior, eptus sum, to be *plun-*
dered
 Descendo, di, sum, ère, to go *down,*
to descend
 Describo, psi, ptum, ère, to mark
out or divide
 Desero, ui, rtum, ère, 3, to *desert,*
to leave
 Desidia, æ, f. *idleness*
 Desino, ivi & ii, itum, ère, 3, to
cease
 Desum, fui, esse, to be *wanting*
 Desuper, adv. *from above*
 Deterreo, ui, itum, ère, 2, to *deter*
 Detractus, a, um, part. *taken off*
 Detraho, xi, ctum, ère, to *draw out*
 Deus, i, m. *God*
 Devenio, èni, ntum, ire, to come to,
arrive
 Devo, avi, atum, are, to *fly down*
 Devoro, avi, atum, are, to *devour*
 Dexter, era, erum, and ra, rum,
right, adroit
 Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand*
 Dic, imper. from Dico
 Dico, xi, ctum, ère, to say, to tell,
to plead. Salutem dicit, sends
greeting
 Dicor, dictus sum, dici, 3, pass. to
be said
 Dicto, avi, atum, are, to say *often*
 Dicto, avi, atum, are, to *dictate*
 Dictum, i, 2, n. *a word*
 Dictus, a, um, part. *being said*
 Diductus, a, um, part. *separated,*
opening
 Dies, èi, c. g. sing., m. pl., a *day,*
time
 Differo, distàli, dilatum, differre
to put off, to delay
 Difficilis, e, *difficult, obstinate*
 Diffundor, usus sum, di, 3, pass.
to be dispersed
 Digitus, i, m. *the finger*
 Dignitas, atis, f. *dignity, honour*
 Dignus, a, um, *worthy*
 Dilacero, avi, atum, are, to *tear to*
pieces
 Dilanio, avi, atum, are, to *tear*
 Diligens, entis, *diligent*
 Diligenter, adv. *carefully, dili-*
gently: superl. diligentissime,
very attentively
 Diligentia, æ, f. *diligence*
 Diligo, exi, ectum, ère, to *love*
 Dimidius, a, um, *half*
 Dimitto, si, ssam, ère, to *let go*
 Discedo, esi, ssam, ère, 3, to *de-*
part
 Discipulus, i, m. *a scholar, pupil*
 Disco, didici, ère, to *learn*
 Discordia, æ, f. *discord, disunion*
 Discors, dia, adj. *discordant, con-*
tending
 Disputo, avi, atum, are, to *dis-*
pute
 Dissentio, si, sum, ire, to *disagree*
 Dissidium, i, n. *disension*
 Distribuo, ui, utum, ère, to *distrib-*
ute, to divide out
 Ditio, onis, f. *dominion*
 Diu, adv. *a long time: compar.*
diutius, longer
 Diversus, a, um, *different*
 Dives, itis, rich. Diti, us; di-
tissimus
 Divido, si, sum, ère, to *divide*
 Divinus, a, um, *divine, of God*
 Divitiæ, arum, l, pl. f. *riches*
 Do, dedi, datum, dare, to *give*
 Dare poenas, to *suffer punish-*
ment
 Doceo, ui, ctum, ère, to *teach*
 Doceor, ctus sum, ère, to be *taught*
 Docilitas, atis, f. *docility*

Doctrina, æ, f. *instruction, learning*

Doctus, a, um, *learned*: compar. doctior, us; superl. doctissimus

Doleo, ui, itum, ãre, *to grieve*

Dolor, òris, m. *pain, grief*

Dolus, i, m. *trick, deceit*

Domesticus, a, um, *domestic, tame*

Domì, adv. *at home*

Domina, æ, f. *a lady*

Dominus, i, m. *a master, owner, lord, sir*

Domo, ui, itum, are, *to subdue, to overcome*

Domum, adv. *homewards, home*

Domus, i & ùs, 2 & 4, f. *a house*

Donec, conj. *until*

Dono, avi, atum, are, *to give, to present*

Donum, i, n. *a gift, a present*

Dor, (in the pres. tense the first person is not used.) datus sum, dari, *to be given*

Dormio, ivi, itum, ire, *to sleep*

Dormito, avi, atum, are, *to take a nap*

Dorsum, i, n. *back*

Dubito, avi, atum, are, *to doubt*

Dubius, a, um, *doubtful*

Duco, xi, ctum, ãre, *to lead, to think, to take*

Dulcedo, inis, f. *sweetness*

Dulcis, e, *sweet*. Dulcior, us; dulseissimus

Dum, conj. *whilst*

Duo, æ, o, *two*

Duodēcim, adj. undecl. *twelve*

Duplicatus, a, um, part. *doubled*

Duplum, i, n. *the double*

Durities, ei, f. *hardness*

Duro, avi, atum, are, l, *to harden*

Duror, atus sum, ari, *to be hardened*

Durus, a, um, *hard, hard-hearted*

Durior, us; durissimus

Dux, ducia, m. *a general*

E.

E or Ex, prep. *out of, from*

Eādem, fem. s. or n. pl. from Idem

Eārum, gen. pl. from Is, ea, id, *that*

Ebibō, bi, bītum, ãre, *to drink up*

Ebur, òris, n. *ivory*

Ecce, adv. *behold*

Edax, ācis, adj. *consuming, devouring*

Edendus, a, um, part. fut. pass. *to be eaten*

Edico, xi, ctum, ãre, *to bid*

Edo, didi, dītum, ãre, *to put forth, to utter*

Edo, edi, esum, ãre, irr. v. *to eat*

Edūco, xi, ctum, ãre, *to get out*

Effero, extūli, elātum, efferre, *to carry out, to bury*

Efferor, elatus sum, erri, irr. v. *to be dated or lifted up*

Efficio, eci, ctum, ãre, 3, *to cause, to effect, to work*

Effluo, xi, xum, ãre, *to elapse*

Effodio, di, asum, ere, 3, *to dig, to dig up, to put out*

Effractus, a, um, part. *being dashed out*

Effugio, gi, itum, ãre, *to run away*

Effundor, ūsus sum, i, 3, pass. *to be thrown into, poured*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out, spilt*

Egeo, ui, ãre, *to want*

Egestas, atis, f. *want*

Egomēt, compound pron. *I myself*

Egregius, a, um, *distinguished, eminent*

Eheu! interj. *alas! ah!*

Ejus, } from Is, ea, id

Ei, }

Eis, }

Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed*

Elegans, tis, adj. *elegant, tasteful*

N

- Elephantus, i, m. *an elephant*
 Elephas, ntis, m. *an elephant*
 Eligor, ectus sum, i, *to be elected*
 Eludo, si, sum, ěre, *to elude, to parry off*
 Emitto, si, issum, ěre, *to send out*
 Emo, emi, emptum, ěre, *to buy*
 Emollio, ivi, itum, ire, *to soften*
 Emptor, oris, m. *a buyer*
 Empturus, part. fut. from Emo
 En, interj. *behold, lo*
 Eneco, ui, ectum, ěre, *to kill, destroy*
 Enim, conj. *for*
 Ensis, is, m. *a sword, knife*
 Enumero, avi, atum, ěre, *to count, recount*
 Eo, adv. *thither*
 Eo, ivi, itum, ire, irr. v. *to go*
 Eodem, from Idem
 Eos, eas, ea, acc. from Is
 Epigramma, atis, n. *an epigram*
 Epistola, æ, f. *a letter*
 Eques, itis, m. *a knight or horse soldier*
 Equus, i, m. *a horse*
 Erat, ero, &c. from Sum
 Erga, prep. *towards*
 Ergo, adv. *therefore*
 Erinaceus, i, 2, m. *a hedgehog*
 Eripio, ui, eptum, ěre, *to take or snatch away*
 Eripior, eptus sum, i, 3, *to be taken away*
 Erro, avi, atum, are, *to err, to make mistakes*
 Erudio, ivi, itum, ire, *to instruct*
 Erumpens, tis, part. *breaking forth*
 Es, from Sum
 Esca, æ, f. *food*
 Essem, from Sum
 Est and esse, for edit and edĕre, from Edo, *to eat*
 Esuriens, tis, part. *being hungry*
 Et, conj. *and*. When it is repeated, must be rendered by *both—and*
 Et, conj. *also, even*
- Etiamsi, conj. *even if, although*
 Etsi, conj. *although*
 Eum, from Is
 Evado, si, sum, ěre, *to get out, to escape out*
 Evertor, sus sum, i, 3, pass. *to be overthrown or destroyed*
 Evoco, avi, atum, are, *to call out*
 Evolo, avi, atum, are, *to fly away or out of*
 Ex, prep. *out of, from*
 Exactus, a, um, part. *driven out*
 Excipior, ceptus sum, i, *to be received*
 Excito, avi, atum, are, *to arouse, to kick up*
 Excitor, atus sum, ari, *to be excited, aroused*
 Exclamo, avi, atum, are, *to cry out*
 Exemplum, i, n. *an example*
 Exeo, ivi and ii, itum, ire, *to go out, to leave*
 Exerceo, ui, itum, ěre, *to exercise, to till, to use*
 Exercitus, ūs, 4, m. *an army*
 Exiguus, a, um, *small, little*
 Existimo, avi, atum, are, *to think*
 Existimor, atus sum, ari, *to be thought*
 Exordium, i, 2, n. *a beginning or rise*
 Exorno, avi, atum, are, *to adorn*
 Expecto, avi, atum, are, *to expect, to wait for*
 Expĕdit, impers. verb. *it is good or expedient*
 Expendo, di, sum, ěre, *to spend*
 Expergiscor, experrectus sum, i, dep. *to awake*
 Expers, tis, adj. *free from*
 Explico, avi, atum, are, *to spread out, to disentangle*
 Exprobro, avi, atum, are, *to upbraid, to cast in teeth*
 Exserens, tis, part. *putting out*
 Exsilio, ui, ultum, ire, *to leap out*

Exspiro, avi, atum, are, 1, to *expire, to die*
 Exsulto, avi, atum, are, to *leap forth*
 Extentus, a, um, part. *prolonged*
 Extērus, a, um, *foreign*
 Extrā, prep. *out of, outside*
 Extraho, xi, ctum, ēre, to *draw out*
 Exulceratus, a, um, part. *made sore*
 Exulto. See Exsulto
 Exundo, avi, atum, are, to *overflow*

F.

Fabūla, æ, f. *a fable*
 Fac, imp. of Facio, *take care*
 Facētus, a, um, *humorous, jesting*
 Facies, ei, f. *the face*
 Facile, adv. *easily*; [iūs, *more easily*; facillimē, *superl. most easily*
 Facilis, e, *easy, ready*
 Facilitas, atis, f. *good humour, courtesy*
 Facio, feci, factum, ēre, to *do, make, perform*
 Facere certiorē, to *acquaint*
 Factum, i, 2, n. *an action, deed*
 Factus, a, um, part. of Fio, *done, become*
 Facultas, atis, f. *privilege, power*
 Fallax, acis, adj. *deceitful*
 Fallo, fefelli, falsum, ēre, to *deceive or escape notice*
 Falsō, adv. *falsely*
 Falsus, a, um, *false*
 Fama, æ, f. *fame, report*
 Famelicus, a, um, *hungry*
 Fameas, is, f. *hunger*
 Familia, æ, f. *a family*
 Familiaris, e, adj. *familiar, intimate*
 Fas, subst. undecl. *right, possible*
 Fascis, is, m. *a bundle*
 Fateor, fassus sum, ēri, 2, dep. *to confess*

Faveo, vi, fautum, ēre, to *favour*
 Favus, i, m. *a honeycomb*
 Febris, is, f. *a fever*
 Fecit, fecerim, &c. from Facio
 Felis, is, f. *a cat*
 Felix, icis, adj. *happy*
 Fenestra, æ, f. *a window*
 Fera, æ, f. *a wild animal*
 Ferē, adv. *generally, mostly, almost*
 Ferinus, a, um, *of wild animals*
 Ferio, percussi, percussus, ferire, irr. v. *to strike*
 Fero, tūli, latum, ferre, irr. v. *to bear, to carry, to relate*
 Feror, latus sum, ferri, *to be borne or carried, to be related*
 Ferox, ōcis, *fierce*; ferocior, us; ferocissimus
 Ferreus, a, um, *of iron*
 Ferrum, i, n. *iron*
 Fertilis, e, adj. *fertile*
 Ferus, a, um, *wild*
 Fessus, a, um, *tired, weary*
 Festino, avi, atum, are, to *hasten*
 Festus, a, um, *festive*
 Fidelis, e, adj. *faithful*
 Fides, ei, f. *faith, honour*
 Fido, di and sisus sum, ēre, neut. pass. *to trust to*
 Fiducia, æ, f. *faith*
 Fidus, a, um, *faithful*
 Figūlus, i, m. *a potter*
 Figura, æ, f. *figure, shape*
 Filia, æ, f. *a daughter*
 Filius, i, m. *a son*
 Finis, is, m. *an end, a limit, boundary*
 Fingo, xi, fictum, ēre, to *form, to feign, to pretend*
 Fio, factus sum, fieri, neut. pass. *to be made, to become*
 Firmor, atus sum, ari, *to be hardened*
 Firmus, a, um, *strong*
 Flagro, avi, atum, are, to *burn*
 Flamma, æ, f. *a flame*
 Flavescō, ēre, to *grow yellow*

- Plecto, xi, xum; ère, to bend, to turn, to wind
 Plens, tis, part. weeping
 Fleo, vi, ètum, ère, to weep, to lament
 Flo, avi, atum, are, to blow.
 Florens, tis, part. flourishing; sup. florentissimus
 Floreo, ui, ère, to flourish
 Flos, ris, m. a flower
 Fluctus, ùs, m. a wave
 Flumen, inis, n. a river
 Fluo, xi, xum, ère, to flow or run
 Fluvius, i, m. a river
 Foedus, eris, n. a treaty
 Foenum, i, n. hay
 Foenus, eris, n. interest, increase
 Foetus or Fetus, ùs, m. the young, a brood
 Folium, i, n. a leaf
 Fons, tis, m. a spring or fountain
 Foràs, adv. outwards, out of doors
 Forem, from Sum
 Foris, is, f. a door: it is generally used in the pl. Fores, ium
 Forma, æ, f. shape, beauty
 Formica, æ, f. an ant
 Formo, avi, atum, are, to make or form
 Formosus, a, um, beautiful
 Fornax, àcis, f. a furnace
 Fortasse or Fortè, adv. perhaps, by chance
 Fortis, e, brave, strong: fortior, us; fortissimus
 Fortissimè, adv. most bravely
 Fortitudo, inis, f. bravery, fortitude
 Fortuna, æ, f. fortune
 Fortunatus, a, um, fortunate
 Fossa, æ, f. a ditch
 Fossor, oris, m. a digger, a labourer, a miner
 Fovea, æ, f. a pit
 Foveo, vi, tum, ère, to cherish, to bathe or wash
 Fractus, a, um, part. broken, discouraged
 Frænum, i, n. a bridle
 Frango, ègi, actum, ère, to break
 Frater, tris, m. a brother
 Frando, avi, atum, are, to cheat
 Fraudulentus, a, um, cheating, deceitful
 Fraus, dis, f. deceit
 Frequens, tis, frequent, frequented: populo frequens, populous
 Frequenter, adv. often, frequently
 Frigens, tis, part. being cold
 Frigidus, a, um, cold
 Frigus, òris, n. cold, coolness
 Frona, dis, f. a bough, leaf
 Fructuosus, a, um, fruitful
 Fructus, ùs, m. fruit of trees, profit
 Frugalitas, atis, 3, f. frugality, temperance
 Fruges, um, f. crops, fruits of fields
 Frumentum, i, n. corn, wheat
 Fruor, fructus and itus sum, i, 3, dep. to enjoy
 Frustrà, adv. in vain
 Fuerat, from Sum
 Fuga, æ, f. flight
 Fugax, àcis, adj. swift, fleeting
 Fugio, i, itum, ère, to flee, run away from, avoid
 Fugo, avi, atum, are, to put to flight
 Fugor, atus sum, ari, to be put to flight
 Fui, fuisset, fuit, &c. from Sum
 Fulgeo, si, sum, ère, 2, to shine
 Fullo, onis, m. a fuller or scourer
 Fulmen, inis, n. lightning
 Fundo, avi, atum, àre, to found, to build
 Fundo, fudi, fusum, ère, to pour out
 Fundor, atus sum, ari, to be founded
 Funis, is, 3, m. a rope
 Fur, furis, 3, e. g. a thief
 Furtum, i, n. theft
 Futurus, a, um, part. from Sum, future, or about to be

G.

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen*
 Garrio, ivi, itum, ire, 4, *to prattle, to keep talking*
 Garrulus, a, um, *talkative*
 Gaudeo, gavisus sum, ēre, neut. pass. *to rejoice*
 Gaudium, i, 2, n. *joy*
 Gavisus, a, um, part. (from Gaudēo) *rejoicing*
 Gelidus, a, um, *cold*
 Gemma, æ, f. *a jewel; also a bud or gem on a vine*
 Generosus, a, um, *noble, magnanimous*
 Genetrix, icis, f. *the mother*
 Gens, tis, f. *a nation, race*
 Genus, eris, n. *kind, race*
 Gero, essi, gestum, ēre, *to carry on, to bear, to conduct, to do*
 Gesserunt, perf. from Gero
 Gesto, avi, atum, are, *to carry in arms*
 Gestus, a, um, part. *being done, performed, achieved*
 Gestus, ūs, m. *a gesture*
 Gignor, genitus sum, gigni, 3, *to be brought forth, produced*
 Glacialis, e, *icy*
 Glans, dis, 3, f. *an acorn*
 Glis, iris, m. *a dormouse*
 Gloria, æ, f. *glory*
 Glorior, atus sum, ari, dep. *to boast*
 Gloriosus, a, um, *vain-glorious*
 Graculus, i, 2, m. *a jackdaw*
 Gradus, ūs, m. *a step*
 Gramen, inis, n. *grass*
 Grandis, e, *large, greater: ior, us*
 Gratia, æ, grace, favour. The abl. Gratia is used to express for the sake of
 Gratulor, atus sum, ari, dep. *to congratulate*
 Gratus, a, um, *pleasant, pleasing, grateful*
 Gravidus, a, um, *fruitful, full*

Gravis, e, *heavy; gravior, us, compar. harder or heavier; gravissimus, a, um, superl. heaviest, severest*
 Gravitas, atis, f. *heaviness*
 Gravo, avi, atum, are, *to burthen, to weigh down*
 Gregatim, adv. *in herds; root*
 Grex
 Grex, gregis, 3, m. *a flock, a herd*
 Grus, uis, c. g. *a crane*
 Gubernator, oris, m. *governor, pilot*
 Gubernor, āvi, atum, are, *to govern*
 Gubernor, atus sum, ari, pass. *to be governed*
 Gustatus, a, um, part. *being tasted*
 Gusto, avi, atum, are, 1, *to taste*
 Gustus, ūs, 4, m. *the taste*

H.

Habens, tis, part. from
 Habeo, ui, itum, ēre, *to have, to entertain. Habere honorem alicui, to pay or entertain honour for any one*
 Habeor, itus sum, ēri, *to be held*
 Habito, avi, atum, are, *to live, to dwell*
 Habitus, ūs, m. *a dress*
 Hædus, i, m. *a kid*
 Hæreo, si, sum, ēre, *to stick*
 Hamus, i, m. *a hook*
 Hasta, æ, f. *a spear*
 Haurio, si, stum, ire, *to draw up, to swallow*
 Hedera, æ, f. *ivy*
 Hei! interj. *ah!*
 Herba, æ, 1, f. *a herb, grass*
 Herbidus, a, um, *grassy*
 Heros, ois, m. *a hero*
 Herus, i, m. *a master, a landlord*
 Heu! interj. *alas!*
 Heus! interj. *hollo! oh ho!*
 Hibernus, a, um, *of the winter*
 Hic, hæc, hoc, *this, the latter, he*

- Hic, adv. *here*
 Hiems, is, f. *winter*
 Hinc, adv. *hence*
 Hireus, i, m. *a goat, a he-goat*
 Hirundo, inis, 3, f. *a swallow*
 Histrix, icis, f. *a porcupine*
 Hodie, adv. *to-day*
 Homo, hominis, c. g., mostly m.,
 man
 Honestas, atis, f. *honour, integrity*
 Honestus, a, um, *honourable*
 Honor, ōris, m. *honour*
 Honoratus, a, um, part. *honoured*;
 compar. ior, ius
 Honorificus, a, um, *complimentary*
 Honorō, avi, atum, āre, *to honour*
 Honorōr, atus sum, āri, *to be*
 honoured
 Hora, æ, f. *an hour*
 Hortor, atus sum, āri, dep. *to*
 encourage, to advise
 Hortus, i, m. *a garden*
 Horum, gen. pl. of Hic (*of these*)
 Hospes, itis, 3, c. *a guest, a stranger*
 Hostis, is, c. g. *an enemy*
 Hujusmodi, adj. undecl. or a com-
 pound of hujus modi, *of this kind*
 Humanus, a, um, *human, or com-*
 mon to man
 Humerus, i, m. *a shoulder*
 Humi, adv. *on the ground*
 Humilis, e, *humble, lowly*
 Humor, ōris, 3, m. *moisture*
 Humus, i, f. *the ground, soil*
 Hunc, acc. m. from Hic, hæc, hoc
 Hyacinthus, i, m. *a hyacinth*
 Hyæna, æ, m. *a hyæna*
- I.
- Ibant, impf. from Eo
 Ibi, adv. *there*
 Ictus, ūs, 4, m. *a blow*
 Idem, eadem, idem, *the same*
 Ided, adv. *therefore*
 Igitur, conj. *therefore*
 Ignarus, a, um, *ignorant*
 Ignavia, æ, l, f. *idleness*
 Ignavus, a, um, *idle*
 Ignis, is, m. *fire*
 Ignivomus, a, um, *burning, or*
 sending forth fire
 Ignosco, ovi, otum, ēre, *to pardon,*
 to forgive
 Ignotus, a, um, *unknown, foreign,*
 stranger
 Ille, a, ud, *he, she, that; the former*
 Illectus, a, um, part. *induced*
 Illicō, adv. *immediately*
 Imbecillis, e, adj. *weak*
 Imber, bris, 3, m. *a shower*
 Imitor, atus sum, āri, dep. *to*
 imitate
 Immedicabilis, e, adj. *incurable*
 Immensus, a, um, *immense, very*
 great, very much
 Immeritō, adv. *undeservedly*
 Immineo, ēre, 2, *to impend or hang*
 over, to be at hand
 Immisceo, ui, xtum, ēre, *to mingle*
 Immitto, si, ssum, ēre, *to let in*
 Immō, adv. *yes, ah yes*
 Immodicus, a, um, *immoderate, ex-*
 cessive
 Immortalis, e, adj. *immortal*
 Impeditus, a, um, *being hindered,*
 detained
 Impellor, pulsus sum, i, 3, pass. *to*
 be driven on
 Imperans, tis, part. *reigning, or*
 being emperor
 Imperator, oris, m. *a general, an*
 emperor
 Imperium, i, n. *empire*
 Impero, avi, atum, are, *to command*
 or rule over
 Impetus, ūs, 4, m. *attack*
 Impius, a, um, *wicked, impious*
 Impleo, evi, etum, ēre, *to fill*
 Implico, ui, itum, are, *to entangle,*
 to entwine
 Imploro, avi, atum, are, *to implore*
 Implūmis, e, adj. *unpledged*

- Impono, sui, sĭtum, ěre, *to place on or over*
 Importunus, a, um, *troublesome*
 Improbĕ, adv. *wickedly*
 Improbus, a, um, *wicked*
 Impudens, tis, adj. *impudent*
 Impunĕ, adv. *with impunity*
 In, prep. *in or into, against*
 Incedo, essi, essum, dĕre, 3, *to go, to walk, or walk proudly*
 Incendium, i, 2, n. *a fire, conflagration*
 Incertus, a, um, *uncertain*
 Incido, di, casum, ěre, 3, *to fall upon or into*
 Incipio, ĕpi, ĕptum, ěre, *to begin*
 Incito, avi, atum, āre, 1, *to incite*
 Inclusus, a, um, part. *shut up, inclosed*
 Incĕla, ěe, c. g. *an inhabitant*
 Incĕlo, ui, ultum, ěre, *to inhabit*
 Incolumis, e, adj. *safe, secure*
 Incrĕpo, avi, atum, are, *to blame*
 Incurso, onis, f. *attack, onset*
 Inde, adv. *thence, then*
 Indicium, i, n. *a mark*
 Indies, adv. *day after day, daily*
 Indignatus, a, um, part. *being indignant*
 Indignitas, ātis, f. *indignity*
 Indignus, a, um, *unworthy, base*
 Indocilis, e, adj. *indocile, not to be taught*
 Indoctus, a, um, *unlearned, uninstruced*
 Induciae, arum, pl. f. *a truce*
 Induco, xi, ctum, ěre, *to lead into*
 Indulgentĕr, adv. *kindly, fondly*
 Indulgentia, ěe, f. *indulgence, kindness*
 Industria, ěe, 1, f. *industry*
 Indutus, a, um, part. *clothed*
 Inedia, ěe, f. *want, hunger*
 Ineptus, a, um, *silly, absurd*: compar. ineptior, us
 Inert, tis, adj. *inactice, idle, at leisure*
 Inertia, ěe, 1, f. *idleness, inactivity*
 Infans, tis, c. g. *an infant*
 Infelix, icis, adj. *unhappy*
 Inferior, us, compar. adj. *lower*
 Infĕro, intŭli, illatum, inferre, irreg. v. *to bring upon*
 Infestus, a, um, *dangerous, insecure*
 Infigo, xi, ctum, ěre, *to fix in*
 Infigo, xi, ctum, ěre, *to inflict, stick on*
 Inflo, avi, atum, are, *to blow any wind instrument, to blow out*
 Infortunium, i, n. *misfortune*
 Infra, prep. *below, under*
 Ingĕmo, ui, ěre, *to lament or mourn aloud*
 Ingenium, i, n. *genius, native talent, disposition*
 Ingens, tis, adj. *great*
 Ingratus, a, um, *ungrateful, unpleasant*
 Inimicitia, ěe, f. *quarrel, enmity*
 Inimicus, a, um, *at war with, hostile*
 Iniquus, a, um, *wicked, unjust*
 Initium, i, 2, n. *a beginning*
 Injuria, ěe, f. *an injury*
 Injustus, a, um, *unjust*
 Innĕto, are, 1, *to glide, to swim, to swim on*
 Innĕcens, tis, adj. *innocent*
 Inquam or inquo, def. v. *I say*
 Inquinor, atus sum, ari, pass. *to be defiled*
 Inscius, a, um, *unaware, without perceiving*
 Insecta, orum, n. pl. *insects*
 Insideo, ĕdi, essum, ěre, *to sit upon*
 Insidiæ, arum, pl. f. *snare, plots*
 Insidiar, atus sum, ari, dep. *to lay in wait for*
 Insiĕpiens, tis, adj. *silly, simple*
 Insolenter, adv. *insolently*
 Insuperatus, a, um, *unexpected*
 Instabilis, e, *unsteady*
 Instituo, ui, ūtum, ěre, *to institute, to teach*

- Insto**, *iti*, are, *to be at hand, to press upon, worry*
Instrumentum, *i*, n. *an instrument*
Insula, *ae*, *l*, f. *an island*
Intactus, *a*, um, part. *untouched*
Intēger, *gra*, um, *whole, upright*
Integritas, *atis*, *3*, f. *integrity, rectitude*
Integro, *avi*, atum, are, *to renew, repeat*
Intelligo, *lexi*, ectum, ere, *to understand*
Intendo, *di*, sum, ēre, *to stretch*
Intento, *avi*, atum, āre, *to threaten*
Inter, prep. *among, between*
Interdūm, adv. *sometimes*
Interea, adv. *in the mean time*
Intereo, *ii*, itum, ire, *to perish*
Interfectus, *a*, um, part. *murdered*
Interficio, *fēci*, ectum, ēre, *to kill*
Interficio, *fectus sum*, *i*, *to be killed*
Interpello, *avi*, atum, are, *to interrupt*
Interrogo, *avi*, atum, are, *to ask*
Intra, prep. *within*
Intūs, adv. *within*
Inusitatus, *a*, um, *unusual, unaccustomed*
Invenio, *ni*, tum, īre, *to find*
Inventio, *onis*, f. *the invention*
Inventus, *a*, um, part. *being found*
Invideo, *idi*, isum, ēre, *2*, *to envy*
Invidia, *ae*, f. *envy*
Invidus, *a*, um, *envious*
Invito, *avi*, atum, are, *to invite*
Invitus, *a*, um, *unwilling*
Invoco, *avi*, atum, are, *to call upon*
Ipse, *a*, um, *he, she, it*, with *self*: often means, *of own accord*
Ira, *ae*, f. *anger, passion*
Iracundus, *a*, um, *angry, violent*: *ior*, compar.
Iratus, *a*, um, *angry*
Irrigo, *avi*, atum, are, *to water*
Irrito, *avi*, atum, are, *to tease*
Irritus, *a*, um, *vain*
Irruēns, *tis*, part. *rushing in*
Irruo, *ui*, ēre, *to rush upon*
Is, *ea*, *id*, *he, she, it*
Ise, perf. inf. from *Eo*, *to go, to pass*
Iste, *a*, ud, *he, she, it, that*
Itā, adv. *so*
Itaque, conj. *therefore*
Item, adv. *so also, in like manner*
Iter, *itineris*, *3*, n. *a journey*
Itērum, adv. *again*: *itērum atque itērum*, *again and again*

J.

- Jacens**, *tis*, part. *lying*
Jaceo, *ui*, ctum, ēre, *2*, *to lie*
Jacio, *jeci*, jactum, ēre, *to throw*
Jactatio, *onis*, f. *boasting*
Jactator, *oris*, m. *a boaster*
Jacto, *avi*, atum, are, *to cast, to spread out, to ply*
Jactus, *a*, um, part. from *jacio*, *being cast*
Jaculum, *i*, *2*, n. *a dart*
Jam, adv. *now*: *jamjam*, *just on the point*
Janua, *ae*, f. *a door*
Jocosē, adv. *humorously*
Jocus, *i*, m. *a jest, sport, fun*
Jovis, see *Jupiter*, proper names
Jubeo, *ssi*, ssum, ēre, *2*, *to order, to bid*
Jucunditas, *atis*, f. *enjoyment*
Jucundus, *a*, um, *pleasant*
Judex, *icis*, *3*, c. g. *a judge*
Judicium, *i*, n. *sentence, jurisdiction*
Judico, *avi*, atum, are, *to judge*
Jugum, *i*, n. *a yoke, a ridge of mountain*
Junctus, *a*, um, part. *fastened together*
Jus, *juris*, n. *law, right*
Jure, abl. *by right*
Juro, *avi*, atum, are, *to swear*
Jussum, *i*, n. *a command*

Jussus, a, um, part. *commanded*
 Jussus, ūs, m. *an order*
 Justitia, æ, f. *justice*
 Justus, a, um, *just*
 Juvat, imper. v. *it profits or delights*
 Juvenus, i, m. *a young bullock*
 Juvenis, is, 3, c. g. *a youth*
 Juventus, utis, 3, f. *youth*
 Juvo, vi, tum, are, *to help, to delight*
 Juxta, prep. *near*

L.

Labens, tis, part. *gliding*
 Labor, ōris, m. *labour*
 Labor, psus sum, bi, 3, dep. *to glide, to pass away*
 Labōro, avi, atum, are, *to labour, also to be in distress*
 Labrum, i, n. *a lip: ab labris, on the edges or rims*
 Lac, lactis, n. *milk*
 Lacēro, avi, atum, āre, *to tear*
 Laceror, atus sum, ari, *to be torn*
 Lachryma, æ, f. *a tear*
 Lachrymo, avi, atum, are, *to cry*
 Lædo, si, sum, ēre, *to hurt*
 Lædor, sus sum, i, *to be hurt*
 Læsus, a, um, past. part. *hurt*
 Lætus, a, um, *joyful, glad*
 Lævis, e, adj. *smooth, even*
 Lambo, bi, bitum, ēre, *to lap*
 Lana, æ, f. *wool*
 Languens, tis, part. *languid*
 Lapis, idis, m. *a stone*
 Lar, laris, m. *a household deity; pl. lares, um & ium, a house*
 Lassus, a, um, *languid, invalid*
 Latē, adv. *far and wide*
 Lateo, tui, ēre, 2, *to escape the notice of, to be hid from*
 Later, eris, m. *a brick or tile*
 Latro, avi, atum, are, *to bark*
 Latro, ōnis, 3, m. *a robber*

Latus, a, um, adj. *broad, wide; ior, issimus*
 Latus, a, um, part. from Feror, *borne*
 Latus, eris, n. *a side*
 Laudatus, a, um, part. pass. *praised, praiseworthy*
 Laudo, avi, atum, āre, *to praise*
 Laudor, atus sum, ari, pass. *to be praised*
 Laus, dis, f. *praise*
 Lavo, avi, avātum, āre, *to wash*
 Lectus, i, m. *a bed*
 Legātus, i, m. *an ambassador*
 Legō, gi, ctum, ēre, *to read, to gather (of ships, to coast along)*
 Lenio, ivi, itum, ire, *to alleviate, to soften*
 Lenis, e, adj. *gentle*
 Lentus, a, um, *pliant*
 Leo, onis, m. *a lion*
 Lepidus, a, um, *fine, laughable*
 Lepus, oris, 3, m. *a hare*
 Levis, e, *light, swift*
 Leviter, adv. *lightly, gently*
 Levo, avi, atum, are, *to lighten*
 Levor, atus sum, āri, *to be lightened or alleviated*
 Lex, legis, f. *a law*
 Libenter, adv. *willingly*
 Liber, era, erum, adj. *free*
 Liber, ri, m. *a book*
 Liberalitas, atis, 3, f. *liberality*
 Liberalitèr, adv. *liberally*
 Libèri, orum, 2, m. *children*
 Libero, avi, atum, are, *to deliver, set free*
 Libertas, atis, f. *liberty*
 Licet, imper. v. *it is lawful, it is allowable*
 Lictor, oris, 3, m. *a lictor (attendant of the Roman magistrates)*
 Lignum, i, n. *wood*
 Ligo, avi, atum, are, *to bind*
 Lilium, i, n. *a lily*
 Limus, i, 2, m. *the mud*
 Lingua, æ, f. *a tongue, language*

Linquo, Iqui, ictum, ěre, to leave
 Liquefacio, feci, factum, ěre, to melt
 Liquefactus, a, um, part. melted
 Liquesco, licui, ěre, 3, to melt
 Liquor, i, dep. to melt away
 Liquor, oris, m. the water, a liquid
 Lis, litis, f. a dispute
 Litera, æ, f. sing. a letter of the alphabet
 Litteræ, arum, f. literature, letter or epistle
 Littus, ōris, n. a shore
 Locupletio, avi, atum, are, to enrich
 Locus, i, 2, m. a place: pl. loca
 Longē, adv. far, by far: ius, compar. further
 Longus, a, um, long: ior, ssimus
 Loquor, locūtus sum, loqui, 3, dep. to speak
 Luceo, xi, ěre, to shine
 Lucrum, i, 2, n. gain
 Ludibrium, i, n. a laughing-stock, sport
 Ludo, si, sum, ěre, to play, or be in sport; to mock, or deceive
 Ludus, i, m. play, sport, game
 Lumen, inis, n. the light
 Luna, æ, f. the moon
 Lupus, i, m. a wolf
 Lusit, perf. of Ludo
 Lusus, ūs, 4, m. a play, a game
 Luteus, a, um, made of clay
 Lux, cis, f. light: luce, in the day-time
 Luxuria, æ, f. luxury
 Luxurio, avi, atum, are, to sport
 Lymphæ, æ, f. the water

M.

Mænia. See Mœnia
 Mœrens, tis, part. grieving
 Mœstus, a, um, sorrowful
 Magis, adv. more
 Magister, tri, m. a teacher, master

Magistratus, ūs, m. magistracy, the office of magistrate, a magistrate
 Magnanimus, a, um, magnanimous
 Magnes, ětis, 3, m. a magnet, load-stone
 Magnitudo, inis, f. greatness, size
 Magnopere, adv. very greatly
 Magnus, a, um, great
 Majestas, atis, f. majesty
 Major, us, greater; comparat. of Magnus. Majores nātū, elders
 Malē, adv. badly
 Maledicentia, æ, f. evil speaking
 Maledico, xi, ctum, ěre, to abuse, to speak ill
 Malesanus, a, um, mad
 Malitia, æ, f. malice, wickedness
 Malo, ui, malle, irr. v. to prefer, to be more willing
 Mālum, i, 2, n. an evil, fault
 Mālum, i, 2, n. an apple
 Mālus, a, um, bad
 Mālus, i, f. an apple-tree
 Mandatum, i, n. a command, mandate
 Mando, avi, atum, are, 1, to bid, to commission
 Manē, adv. in the morning
 Maneo, nsi, nsum, ěre, to remain
 Mano, avi, atum, are, 1, to flow, to get abroad
 Manus, ūs, f. the hand
 Mare, is, n. the sea
 Marinus, a, um, living in or belonging to the sea
 Mater, tris, f. a mother
 Maturesco, rui, ěre, to ripen
 Matūro, avi, atum, are, to hasten, to ripen
 Maturus, a, um, ripe
 Matutinus, a, um, early, in the morning
 Maximē, adv. chiefly, very greatly
 Maximus, a, um, superl. of Magnus, greatest: maximus nātū, the eldest
 Mecum, for Cum me

- Medicīna, æ, *f. medicine*
 Medicus, i, *m. a doctor*
 Medius, a, um, *in the middle*
 Mel, mellis, n. *honey*
 Melior, us, comparat. of bonus, *better*
 Meliūs, adv. *better*
 Mellifico, are, *to make honey*
 Memento, imperat. from Memini, isse, def. v. *to remember*
 Memor, ris, adj. *mindful*
 Memoria, æ, *f. memory*
 Memoro, avi, atum, are, *to mention, to name*
 Mendacium, i, n. *a lie*
 Mendax, acis, adj. *lying, deceitful*
 Mens, mentis, *f. the mind, the intellect*
 Mensa, æ, *f. the table*
 Mensis, is, 3, m. *a month*
 Mentior, itus sum, iri, dep. *to lie*
 Mentitus, a, um, part. *false*
 Mercator, ōris, m. *a merchant*
 Mergor, rsus sum, i, *to be sunk*
 Meridianus, a, um, *noon, at noon*
 Meritò, adv. *deservedly*
 Merx, cis, *f. merchandise*
 Messis, is, *f. the harvest*
 Metallum, i, n. *a metal*
 Meto, messui, messum, metēre, 3, *to reap*
 Metor, meti, 3, pass. *to be moved*
 Metuo, ui, ūtum, uēre, *to fear*
 Metuor, i, *to be feared*
 Metus, ūs, 4, m. *fear*
 Meus, a, um, adj. pronoun, *my*
 Mi, voc. masc. of Meus, a, um
 Mihi, dat. from Ego
 Miles, itis, c.g. *a soldier*
 Mille, undecl. in sing. (plur. milia), *a thousand*
 Minæ, arum, pl. *f. threats*
 Minax, acis, adj. *threatening*
 Minimè, adv. *by no means*
 Minimus, a, um, superl. of Parvus, *least, the youngest*
 Ministro, avi, atum, are, *to supply*
 Minor, us, comparat. of Parvus, *less, smaller*
 Minus, adv. *less*
 Miraculum, i, 2, n. *a wonder*
 Miror, atus sum, ari, dep. *to admire, wonder at*
 Mirus, a, um, *wonderful*
 Misceor, mixtus sum, ēri, *to be mixed*
 Miser, era, erum, *miserable, wretched*
 Miserabilis, e, adj. *mournful*
 Miserè, adv. *miserably*
 Misereor, rtus sum, ēri, 2, dep. *to pity*
 Miseria, æ, *f. sorrow, misery*
 Miserrimus, superl. of Miser
 Miserunt, 3 pl. perf. from Mitto
 Mitis, e, adj. *gentle*
 Mitto, misi, issum, ēre, 3, *to send*
 Mittor, missus sum, i, *to be sent*
 Moderatio, onis, *f. moderation*
 Modestus, a, um, *temperate, modest*
 Modicus, a, um, *moderate*
 Modius, i, m. *a bushel*
 Modò, adv. *lately, just now, only*
 When it occurs twice, modò *at one time*, modò *at another time*
 Modus, i, m. *measure, manner, moderation*
 Mœnia, ium, 3, pl. n. *walls of defence*
 Mœrens. See Mærens
 Mœstus. See Mæstus
 Moles, is, *f. a mass, or vast bulk*
 Molestus, a, um, *troublesome, disagreeable*
 Moliens, tis, part. *plotting, contriving*
 Mollio, ūvi, ūtum, īre, 4, *to soften*
 Mollior, itus sum, iri, *to be softened*
 Mollior, us, comparat. of Mollis
 Mollis, e, *soft*: comparat. ior, us; superl. mollissimus
 Moneo, ui, ūtum, ēre, *to advise*
 Mons, montis, m. *a mountain*
 Monstro, avi, atum, āre, *to send*

Monumentum, i, n. *a monument*
 Mora, æ, l, f. *delay*
 Morbus, i, m. *a disease, illness*
 Mordeo, momordi, rsum, ère, to
bite

Moribundus, a, um, *dying*
 Morior, mortuus sum, mori, dep.
to die

Moror, atus sum, ãri, dep. to re-
main, to delay

Mors, tis, f. *death*

Mortalis, e, *mortal*

Mortuus, a, um, part. *dead*

Mos, moris, 3, m. *a custom: pl.*
mores, character, manners

Motus, a, um, part. *being moved*

Motus, ùs, m. *a motion, an emotion*

Moveo, vi, tum, ère, to move, to
cause

Moveor, tus sum, èri, to be moved

Mox, adv. *presently*

Mugio, ivi and ii, ìtum, ìre, to low
as a cow

Mulceo, si, sum, ère, to soothe

Muliebris, e, adj. *belonging to wo-*
men

Mulier, èris, f. *a woman*

Mulsum, i, 2, n. *posset*

Multitudo, ùis, f. *multitude*

Multò, adv. *much*

Multum, adv. *much*

Multus, a, um, *much, many*

Mundus, i, m. *the world*

Munificentia, æ, f. *munificence,*
bounty

Munior, ìtus sum, iri, to be de-
fended.

Munitus, a, um, *fortified: superl.*
munitissimus, a, um

Murmur, ùris, 3, n. *a murmur*

Murus, i, m. *a wall; in pl. muria,*
a city

Mus, muris, m. *a mouse.* Mures
 Alpini, *marmots*

Musca, æ, f. *a fly*

Musica, æ, f. *music*

Mustela, æ, f. *a weasel*

Muto, avi, atum, are, to change

Mutor, atus sum, ari, to be changed

Mutus, a, um, *dumb*

N.

Nam, namque, conj. *for*

Narro, avi, atum, ãre, to tell, to re-
late, to talk

Nascor, natus sum, nasci, 3, dep.
to be born, to arise, to spring

Natio, onis, f. *a nation*

Nato, avi, atum, are, to swim

Natura, æ, f. *nature*

Natus, ùa, 4, m. used only in the
abl. by birth

Natus, i, m. *a son*

Naufragium, i, n. *shipwreck*

Naufragus, a, um, *a person ship-*
wrecked

Nauta, æ, l, m. *a sailor*

Navigo, avi, atum, are, l, to sail

Navis, is, f. *a ship*

Navita, æ, m. *a sailor*

Ne, conj. and adv. *lest; do (not):*
ne, with quidem, not even. When
 it is used as an interrogative
 adv., it is put second word, and
 requires no English.

Nec, or neque, conj. *nor, neither*

Necessarius, a, um, *necessary*

Necne, compound of nec and ne,
or not

Neco, avi, atum, are, l, to kill, to
put out

Necor, atus sum, ãri, to be killed

Nectar, ãris, 3, n. *nectar*

Necto, xui and xi, etum, ère, to
join or bind together

Negligentia, æ, f. *negligence*

Negligo, lexi, lectum, ère, to neg-
lect, disregard

Nego, avi, atum, are, to say no, to
refuse, to deny

Negotium, i, 2, n. *a thing, a busi-*
ness, affair

- Nemo, *inis*, c. g. *no one*
 Nempè, adv. *namely, forsooth*
 Nemus, *oris*, 3, n. *a grove*
 Nequaquam, adv. *by no means*
 Neque, conj. *nor, neither*
 Nequeo, *ivi, itum, ire, irr.* v. *to be unable*
 Nescio, *ivi, itum, ire, irr.* v. *to know, to be ignorant*
 Neuter, *tra, um*, *neither*
 Ni, for *nisi*, conj. *unless*
 Nidifico, *avi, are*, *to build a nest*
 Nidus, *i*, m. *a nest, young ones*
 Niger, *gra, rum*, *black, dark*
 Nihil or Nil, undecl., *nothing, not at all*
 Nihilum, *i*, n. *nothing*
 Nimis, adv. *too much*
 Nimiùm, adv. *too much*
 Nimius, *a, um*, *too much, excessive*
 Nisi, conj. *unless, except*
 Nisus, *ûs*, m. *an effort*
 Niteo, *ui, ère*, 2, *to be bright, to shine*
 Nitidus, *a, um*, *bright, shining, neat, smart*
 Nix, *nivis*, f. *snow*
 Nixus, *a, um*, part. *having endeavoured, resting upon*
 Nobilitas, *atis*, f. *nobility, race, excellence*
 Nobis, dative pl. from Ego
 Noceo, *ui, itum, ère*, 2, *to hurt*
 Noctu, adv. *by night*
 Noctua, *æ*, f. *an owl*
 Nocturnus, *a, um*, *in the night*
 Nolo, *ui, lle, irr.* v. *to be unwilling*
 Nomen, *inis*, n. *a name*
 Nominor, *atus sum, ari*, *to be called*
 Non, adv. *not*
 Nondum, adv. *not yet*
 Nonne, interrogative adv. *is not? or does not?*
 Nonnullus, *a, um*, *some*
 Nôram for Noveram, from Novi
 Nos, pl. of Ego
 Nosse for Novisse, perf. inf. from Novi
 Noster, *tra, rum*, *our*
 Notus, *a, um*, part. *known*
 Notus, *i*, m. *the south wind*
 Novi, *isse*, def. v. *to know*
 Novissimè, adv. *at last*
 Novitas, *atis*, f. *the novelty, the beginning*
 Novus, *a, um*, *new*
 Nox, *noctis*, f. *night*
 Noxa, *æ*, 1, f. *a fault or offence*
 Noxius, *a, um*, *hurtful* (derived from Noceo)
 Nubes, *is*, f. *a cloud*
 Nubila, *orum*, pl. n. *clouds, cloudy weather*
 Nullus, *a, um*, *none, no*
 Num, an interrog. adv. *used when a negative is expected in reply*
 Numero, *avi, atum, are*, *to number or count*
 Numeror, *atus sum, ari*, *to be numbered, counted, or paid*
 Nummus, *i*, m. *money*
 Numquis or Numquid, a compound of num and quid, *if any*
 Nunc, adv. *now*. If repeated, *at one time—at another time*
 Nuncius, *i*, m. *a messenger, a message*
 Nunquam, adv. *never: nunquam non, always*
 Nuntio or -cio, *avi, atum, are*, *to tell*
 Nuntius, *i*, m., i. q. *nuncius, a message or messenger*
 Nuper, adv. *lately*
 Nusquam, adv. *no where: nusquam non, every where*
 Nutrimentum, *i*, n. *nourishment*
 Nutrior; *itus sum, i*, *to be nourished*
 Nux, *nucis*, f. *a nut*

O.

O, interj. *oh*
 Ob, prep. *on account of*

- Obedio, ivi, itum, ire, *to obey*
 Obeo, ii, itum, ire, *to die*
 Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown to*
 Obliquè, adv. *sideways, sidelong*
 Oblitus, a, um, part. *having forgotten*
 Obliviscor, litus sum, sci, 3, dep. *to forget*
 Oblivium, i, n. *forgetfulness, oblivion*
 Obsequor, cutus sum, i, 3, dep. *to comply with, to obey*
 Observans, tis, part. *observing, having spied*
 Obsideo, sessi, sessum, ère, *to besiege*
 Obsidium, i, n. *a siege, a blockade*
 Obsisto, stiti, stitum, ère, *to make resistance to, to contend against*
 Obsonium, i, n. *a relish, to eat with bread, as fish, meat, &c.*
 Obstupesco, pui, ère, *to be astonished*
 Obtempero, avi, atum, are, *to obey, to comply with*
 Obviam, adv. *in the way, meeting*
 Occidens, tis, m. *the west*
 Occido, idi, casum, ère, 3, *to fall, to set*
 Occido, idi, sum, ère, 3, *to kill*
 Occidor, isus sum, i, *to be killed*
 Ocellus, a, um, part. *fastened*
 Occultatus, a, um, part. *being hid*
 Occulto, avi, atum, are, *to hide*
 Occultus, a, um, part. *hidden*
 Occurro, curri, rsum, ère, *to meet, to offer itself*
 Oceānus, i, m. *the ocean*
 Oculus, i, m. *the eye*
 Odi, isse, defect. v. *to hate*
 Odium, i, 2, n. *hate, hatred*
 Odor, ōris, 3, m. *smell*
 Offero, obtūli, oblātum, ferre, irr. v. *to present*
 Officium, i, n. *duty*
 Olim, adv. *once, formerly, hereafter*
 Olīva, æ, f. *the olive*
 Olor, ōris, m. *a swan*
 Olus, ēris, n. *vegetables*
 Omnino, adv. *altogether*
 Omnipotens, tis, adj. *all-powerful, omnipotent*
 Omnis, e, all, *every one*
 Onerandus, a, um, *ought to be laden*; part. fut. pass. of Onero, *to load, or to burden*
 Onus, onēris, n. *a burden*
 Opera, æ, f. *labour, trouble*
 Operio, ui, rtum, ire, *to cover*
 Operior, rtus sum, iri, 4, pass. *to be covered*
 Operis. See Opus
 Optimus, a, um, *rich*
 Opinor, atus sum, ari, *to suppose, to think*
 Opis, gen. 3, f. (not used in nom.) *power, aid*: in pl. *riches*
 Oportet, impera. v. *it is necessary, it behoves*
 Opprimo, eassi, essum, ère, *to fall upon, to oppress*
 Oppugno, avi, atum, are, *to besiege*
 Optandus, a, um, part. *to be wished for*
 Optimè, adv. *very well, best*
 Optimus, a, um, superl. of bonus, *best*. Optime, voc. *my good friend*
 Opto, avi, atum, are, *to wish*
 Opus, ēris, n. *work*
 Opus, adj. undecl. *needed*
 Oratio, onis, f. *a speech, a prayer*.
 Oratio Dominica, the *Lord's Prayer*
 Orator, ōris, m. *an orator*
 Orbis, is, m. *the world*
 Ordino, avi, atum, are, *to arrange*
 Ordo, inis, 3, m. *order, rank*
 Oriens, tis, m. *the east*
 Orior, tus sum, oriri, dep. *to arise*
 Ornamentum, i, n. *ornament*
 Orno, avi, atum, are, *to adorn*
 Ornor, atus sum, ari, *to be adorned*

Oro, avi, atum, are, *to beg, to pray*
 Ortus, a, um, part. *having arisen*
 Os, oris, 3, n. *the mouth, face*
 Os, ossis, 3, n. *a bone*
 Ostendo, di, sum, ěre, *to show*
 Ostentum, i, n. *a prodigy, wonder*
 Ostium, i, n. *a door*
 Ostrea, æ, f. *an oyster*
 Otiosē, adv. *at ease*
 Otiosus, a, um, *idle, at leisure*
 Otium, i, 2, n. *ease, inactivity*
 Ovis, is, c. g. (generally used in fem.) *a sheep*
 Ovum, i, n. *an egg*

P.

Pabulum, i, n. *fodder, food*
 Pænē, adv. *almost, nearly*
 Palea, æ, f. *straw*
 Pallidus, a, um, *pale*
 Palmes, itis, m. *a young branch, or shoot of a vine*
 Palpebra, æ, f. *an eyelid*
 Palus, ūdis, f. *a marsh*
 Pando, di, sum, ěre, *to spread*
 Panis, is, m. *bread*
 Parco, peperci, sum, ěre, *to spare*
 Parco, ui, itum, ěre, 2, *to obey*
 Parens, tis, c. g. *a parent*
 Pario, peperci, partum and partum, parěre, 3, *to bring forth, to lay*
 Pariter, adv. *also, equally, together*
 Paro, avi, atum, are, 1, *to gain, to prepare, to obtain*
 Pars, tis, f. *a part*
 Parūm, adv. *little*
 Parvulus, a, um, *very little*
 Parvus, a, um, *small, little*
 Pascens, tis, part. *feeding*
 Pasco, vi, pastum, ěre, 3, *to feed*
 Pascor, pastus sum, i, *to be fed or nourished*
 Passer, ěris, 3, m. *a sparrow*
 Passus, ūs, m. *a step, a pace*

Passus, a, um, part. *having suffered*
 Pastor, ōris, m. *a shepherd*
 Patefacio, fěci, factum, ěre, *to lay open*
 Patens, tis, part. *being open*
 Pateo, ui, ěre, *to be open or to lie open, to be evident, to extend*
 Pater, tris, m. *a father*
 Paternus, a, um, *paternal, of his fathers, fatherly*
 Patientia, æ, f. *the endurance, patience*
 Patior, passus sum, pati, 3, dep. *to endure, to suffer*
 Patria, æ, f. *one's country*
 Patrimonium, i, n. *paternal estate, patrimony*
 Patrōnus, i, 2, m. *a patron, protector*
 Pauci, æ, a, few
 Paulatim, adv. *by degrees*
 Paulō, adv. *a little*
 Paululūm, adv. *a little*
 Pauper, ěris, *poor*
 Paupertas, atis, f. *poverty*
 Pavidus, a, um, *fearful*
 Pavo, ōnis, m. *a peacock*
 Pax, pacis, f. *peace*
 Peccatum, i, n. *sin, crime*
 Pecco, avi, atum, are, *to sin*
 Pectus, ōris, n. *the breast*
 Pecunia, æ, f. *money*
 Pecus, ōris, 3, n. *sheep, cattle in herd*
 Pecus, udia, 3, f. *a single sheep or animal*
 Pejor, us, compar. of Malus, *worse*
 Pelagus, i, n. *the sea*
 Pellis, is, f. *a skin*
 Pello, pepŭli, pulsum, ěre, 3, *to drive away*
 Penitus, adv. *completely, inwardly*
 Penna, æ, f. *a feather, a pen*
 Per, prep. *through, along*
 Percōquo, xi, ctum, ěre, *to ripen*
 Perdo, dīdi, itum, ěre, 3, *to destroy, lose*

- Perduco, xi, etum, ěre, *to carry, to conduct*
 Perĕdo, ědi, esum, ěre, *to eat through*
 Pereo, ii, itum, ěre, *to perish, to be undone*
 Perfĕro, tĕli, perlĕtum, ferre, *to carry over*
 Perfidus, a, um, *treacherous, un-faithful*
 Pergo, perrexī, rectum, ěre, *to proceed, to go*
 Periculum or Pericelum, i, 2, n. a *danger*
 Peritus, a, um, *skilful*: superl. pe-
 ritissimus, a, um
 Perlucidus, a, um, *quite clear*
 Permaneo, si, sum, ěre, *to re-main*
 Perniciosus, a, um, *hurtful*
 Pernicitas, atis, f. *swiftness*
 Pernoceto, are, *to pass the night*
 Perpetuò, adv. *continually, always*
 Perterritus, a, um, part. *frightened*
 Pes, pedis, m. *the foot*
 Pessimus, a, um, *the worst*; superl. of malus
 Peto, ivi, itum, ěre, *to seek, to aim at*
 Petulans, tis, *insolent, impertinent*
 Petulantia, æ, f. *impudence, impertinence*
 Philomela, æ, f. *a nightingale*
 Philosophia, æ, f. *philosophy*
 Philosophus, i, m. *a philosopher*
 Pietas, atis, 3, f. *piety, dutiful affection*
 Piger, gra, grum, *slow, stupid*
 Pigritia, æ, f. *slack*
 Pila, æ, f. *a ball*
 Pilus, i, m. *hair*
 Pinna, æ, f. *a fin*
 Pinus, ūs and i, *a fir-tree, a ship*
 Piræus, a, um. Piræus Portus, *the Piræus, one of the harbours at Athens*
 Piscator, ōris, m. *a fisherman*
 Piscis, is, m. *a fish*
 Pius, a, um, *dutiful*
 Pix, picis, f. *pitch*
 Placabilis, e, adj. *easy to be appeased*
 Placeo, ui, itum, ěre, *to please*
 Placet, uit, impera. *it pleases*
 Placidus, a, um, *gentle, quiet*
 Plaga, æ, f. *a blow, a stripe*
 Plaustrum, i, 2, n. *a waggon*
 Plausus, ūs, m. *applause*
 Plenus, a, um, *full*
 Plerique, pleræque, plerāque, *the most, or very many*
 Pluma, æ, f. *a feather*
 Plumbum, i, n. *lead*
 Pluo, plui and plui, ěre, *to rain*: hence Pluit, impera. *it rains*
 Plurimi, æ, a, *most, very many*
 Plurimum, adv. *very much*
 Plus, pluris, n. in sing. *more*: in pl. plures, plura; the neuter is used as an adv.
 Pluvia, æ, f. *rain*
 Poculum, i, n. *a cup*
 Poena, æ, f. *punishment, satisfaction*: poenas dare, *to suffer punishment*
 Penitet, impera. v. *it repents*
 Poëta, æ, m. *a poet*
 Pomum, i, n. *orchard fruit, an apple*
 Pondus, ōris, n. *weight*
 Pono, sui, sĭtum, ěre, *to place*
 Pontus, i, 2, m. *the sea*
 Populus, atus sum, ari, dep. *to lay waste*
 Populus, i, m. *the people*
 Porcus, i, m. *a pig*
 Porrigo, rexi, ectum, ěre, *to hold out, to offer*
 Porro, adv. *again, further*
 Porta, æ, f. *a gate*
 Porto, avi, atum, are, 1, *to carry*
 Posco, poposci, ěre, *to beg, to ask for*
 Possum, tui, posse, irr. *to be able*
 Post, prep. *after*

- Postea, adv. *afterwards*
 Posterus, a, um, *coming after*: pos-
 teri, orum, *posterity*
 Posthac, adv. *hereafter*
 Postrēmus, a, um, *last*
 Postridiē, adv. *the next day*
 Postulo, avi, atum, are, *to ask, to demand*
 Potens, tis, part. *powerful*
 Potentia, ae, f. *power*
 Potestas, atis, 3, f. *power*
 Potius, adv. *rather*
 Potus, a, um, part. *drunk*
 Potus, ūs, 4, m. *drink*
 Præ, prep. *before, in comparison with*
 Præbeo, ui, itum, ēre, *to give, to afford*
 Præcedens, tis, part. *going before*
 Præceps, cipitis, adj. *rash*
 Præceptor, oris, m. *a teacher, a master*
 Præceptum, i, 2, n. *a precept*
 Præcipio, cēpi, eptum, ēre, *to order, to direct*
 Præcipito, avi, atum, are, *to throw down*
 Præcipuē, adv. *chiefly, especially*
 Præcipuus, a, um, *the chief*
 Præcludo, si, sum, ēre, *to stop*
 Præda, ae, l, f. *prey, booty*
 Prædico, avi, atum, are, *to give out, to proclaim*
 Prædico, xi, etum, ēre, *to foretell*
 Prædium, i, n. *a farm an estate*
 Prædor, atus sum, ari, dep. *to seek prey*
 Prælium, i, 2, n. *a battle*
 Præmitto, isi, issum, ēre, *to send forward*
 Præmium, i, n. *a reward*
 Præruptus, a, um, *steep, rugged*
 Præsentio, si, sum, ire, *to think beforehand*
 Præsepe, is, n. *a manger*
 Præsertim, adv. *especially*
 Præstans, tis, *excellent*
 Præsto, ūti, itum, ēre, *to excel, to be better, to perform*
 Præsum, fui, esse, *to be over, to command*
 Præter, prep. *besides, except, above*
 Præterea, adv. *besides*
 Prætereo, ii, itum, ire, *to pass by*
 Præteriens, euntis, part. *passing by*
 Præteritus, a, um, part. *past*
 Pratum, i, 2, n. *a meadow*
 Pravus, a, um, *wro.ig, vicious*
 Precis, gen. sing. 3, f.: pl. preces, um, ibus, *prayer*
 Precor, atus sum, ari, dep. *to pray*
 Prehendo, di, sum, ēre, *to take hold of*
 Premo, pressi, pressum, ēre, *to press, oppress*
 Premor, asus sum, i, *to be oppressed*
 Pretiosus, a, um, *valuable, precious*
 Pretium, i, n. *price*
 Primò, } *at first*
 Primū, adv. }
 Primus, a, um, *the first*
 Princeps, cipis, c. g. *a chief or governor*
 Prior, us, compar. adj. *the former*
 Priscus, a, um, *ancient, primitive*
 Prius, adv. *first; before*
 Priusquam, conj. *before that*
 Privo, avi, atum, are, *to deprive*
 Pro, prep. *for*
 Probus, a, um, *upright, good, honest*
 Procērus, a, um, *tall*: procerissimus, a, um, *superl. tallest*
 Procul, adv. *at a little distance*
 Procumbo, cubui, cubitum, ēre, *to lie down*
 Prodeo, ii, itum, ire, *to come forth*
 Proderit, fut. of Prosum
 Prodest, 3 sing. from Prosum
 Prodo, dīdi, itum, ēre, *to betray, to discover*
 Profectò, adv. *truly*
 Proficiens, tis, part. *doing good*

- Proficio, feci, ectum, ēre, to make progress**
Proficiscor, profectus sum, i, to set out, to go
Profugus, a, um, retiring, flying
Profundum, i, n. the sea
Profundus, a, um, deep
Progressus, a, um, part. having gone on
Prohibeo, ui, itum, ēre, to prevent, stop
Projicio, ēci, ectum, ēre, to throw
Proles, is, f. offspring
Promitto, si, sum, ēre, to promise
Promptus, a, um, ready
Pronus, a, um, inclined, prone, headlong: prono flumine, down the stream
Prope, adv. and prep. near, nearly; compar. propius
Propior, compar. nearer
Propter, prep. on account of
Prorsus, adv. altogether
Proscribor, ptus sum, i, to be proscribed or appointed for death
Prosper, a, um, prosperous
Prospicio, eci, ectum, ēre, to look forward
Prosterno, stravi, stratum, ēre, to throw prostrate
Prosum, profui, prodesse, to profit, benefit
Protegor, ctus sum, i, 3, pass. to be protected
Provenio, i, entum, ire, to spring or come forth
Providentia, ē, 1, f. providence
Provincia, ē, 1, f. a province or dependent state
Provoco, avi, atum, are, to appeal
Proximus, a, um, adj. superl. the next or nearest, the last; and Proximus, i, m. a neighbour
Prudens, tis, prudent
Prudenter, adv. prudently
Prudentia, ē, 1, f. prudence
Pruna, ē, f. a live coal
Psittacus, i, m. a parrot
Publicus, a, um, public, of the state
Pudet, impers. v. it shames
Puella, ē, f. a girl
Puer, i, m. a boy; sometimes a servant boy
Pugna, ē, f. a battle
Pugno, avi, atum, are, 1, to fight
Pugnus, i, m. a fist
Pulcher, chra, rum, beautiful, fair, honourable: pulchrior, us; erri-mus
Pulchritudo, inis, f. beauty
Pullus, i, m. young of birds, a chicken
Pulso, avi, atum, are, to beat, to knock
Pulsus, a, um, part. from Pello, driven away
Pulvis, ēris, m. dust
Pumex, icis, m. pumice-stone
Punio, ivi, itum, ire, 4, to punish
Purus, a, um, pure: purior, asinus
Puteus, i, m. a well
Puto, avi, atum, are, to think

Q.

- Qua, adv. where**
Quadriga, ē, f. a chariot, a four-horse chariot
Quadrupes, ēdis, adj. quadruped, or four-footed
Quaero, sivi, situm, rēre, 3, to seek, to ask for
Quaeror, nitus sum, i, to be inquired or sought
Quaestor, oris, m. a quaestor
Quaestura, ē, f. a quaestorship, a civil magistracy
Quaestus, ūs, m. gain
Qualis, e, such as
Quam, adv. how: conj. than
Quamdiū, adv. how long
Quamvis, conj. although
Quānam, abl. of Quisnam
Quando, adv. when

- Quantus, a, um, *how great, how much*
 Quantum, adv. *as much as*
 Quare, adv. *wherefore, for which reason*
 Quartus, a, um, *the fourth*
 Quasi, adv. or conj. *as if, as it were*
 Quatuor, undecl. *four*
 Que, conj. *and*
 Quemadmodum, adv. *in what manner, just as*: quem, ad. and modum
 Quercus, ūs, 4, f. *an oak*
 Queror, questus sum, i, 3, dep. to *besail, to complain of*
 Questus, ūs, 4, m. *complaint*
 Qui, quæ, quod, relat. pron. *who or which*
 Quia, conj. *because*
 Quibuscumque, for cum quibus
 Quicumque, quæcumque, quodcumque, *whoever, whatever*
 Quidam, quædam, quoddam, *certain*
 Quidem, adv. *indeed*: ne quidem, *not even*
 Quies, ōtis, f. *quiet, rest*
 Quiesco, evi, etum, ēre, to *rest*
 Quietus, a, um, *quiet*
 Quin, conj. *but that, that not*
 Quindecim, numeral adj. undecl. *fifteen*
 Quinquaginta, num. adj. undecl. *fifty*
 Quintus, a, um, *the fifth*
 Quippe, conj. *since*: quippe qui, *since I, or since you, whatever person the relative refers to*
 Quis, quæ, quid or quod, interrog. *who or what*; and indef. pron. *any*
 Quisnam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, *who or what*, interrog.
 Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam, *any person, or any thing*
 Quisque, quæque, quodque, *every, any*
 Quisquis, quicquid, comp. pron. *whoever, whatever*
 Quid, adv. *in order that*
 Quo, abl. of qui, in *proportion as, by how much*
 Quocunque, adv. *wherever*
 Quodd, conj. *that, in that, because*
 Quodcumque, *whatever*; neut. of quicumque
 Quodnam, neut. of quisnam
 Quomodo, adv. *how*
 Quonam, adv. *whither*
 Quondam, adv. *formerly, once*
 Quoniam, conj. *since*
 Quoque, conj. *also*
 Quot, adj. undecl. *how many*
 Quotannis, adv. *yearly, every year*
 Quotidianus, a, um, *daily*
 Quotidie, adv. *daily, every day*
 Quoties, adv. *as often as*
 Quum, adv. and conj. (the same as Cum) *when; since*

R.

- Radius, i, m. *a ray, beam*
 Radix, icis, 3, f. *the root*
 Ramus, i, m. *a bough, or branch*
 Rana, æ, f. *a frog*
 Rapax, acis, adj. *ravenous, or of prey*
 Rapio, ui, ptum, ēre, to *take up or take away, snatch*
 Raptus, a, um, part. *taken away*
 Raro, adv. *seldom*
 Rarus, a, um, *single, rare, few*
 Ratio, onis, f. *reason*
 Ratis, is, f. *a ship*
 Recedo, essi, essum, ēre, 3, to *depart*
 Recenseo, ui, itum & sum, ēre, to *recount*
 Recidendus, a, um, part. *to be out off*
 Recipio, cepi, eptum, ēre, to *receive, betake*

- Recito, avi, atum, are, to repeat, to recite
 Recordatus, a, um, part. having remembered
 Recordor, atus sum, ari, dep. to remember
 Recreatio, onis, f. recreation
 Recreatus, a, um, part. revived, refreshed
 Recreo, avi, atum, are, 1, to refresh
 Rectè, adv. rightly, well
 Rector, òris, 3, m. the ruler
 Rectum, i, n. right
 Rectus, a, um, right, straight on-wards
 Redactus, a, um, part. reduced
 Redditus, a, um, part. being given back (as in answer)
 Reddo, didi, itum, ère, 3, to return, render
 Redeo, ivi & il, itum, ire, irr. v. to return
 Redigo, ègi, actum, ère, to reduce
 Reduco, xi, ctum, ère, to bring back, to lead back
 Refero, retuli, relatum, referre, irr. v. to bring back, to draw back
 Reficio, fœci, ectum, ère, to refresh, to restore
 Regendus, a, um, part. pass. to be ruled
 Regina, æ, f. a queen
 Regio, onis, 3, f. a country, region
 Regnum, i, n. a kingdom
 Rego, xi, rectum, regère, 3, to rule
 Relabor, paus sum, i, dep. to fall back again
 Relinquo, iqui, ctum, ère, to leave
 Reliquus, a, um, the remaining, the rest
 Remitto, isi, ssum, ère, to forgive
 Remotus, a, um, part. remote, distant
 Remus, i, m. an oar
 Renovor, atus sum, ari, to be renewed, re-cultivated
 Repentè, adv. quickly
 Reperio, eri, ertum, ire, 4, to find
 Reperior, ertus sum, iri, to be found
 Repeto, ivi, itum, ère, to repeat, or go over again
 Repletus, a, um, part. filled
 Repono, sui, stum, ère, to lay up, to replace
 Repugnans, tis, part. resisting
 Res, rei, f. a thing, property: re verà, in truth
 Rescribo, psi, ptum, ère, to write in reply
 Resisto, stiti, stitum, ère, 3, to resist
 Respicio, exi, ectum, ère, to have regard, to look at, to look back
 Resplendesco, ère, to grow bright, to shine brightly
 Respondeo, di, sum, ère, 2, to answer, correspond
 Responsum, i, n. an answer
 Respublica, æ, f. a state, or republic
 Restinguor, nectus sum, i, 3, pass. to be checked or extinguished
 Resto, stiti, àre, to remain, to stay
 Rete, is, n. a net: pl. retia
 Retineo, ui, entum, ère, to retain, to stop, to hold
 Revellor, vulsus sum, i, to be pulled up
 Revereor, ytus sum, èri, 2, dep. to reverence
 Revertor, rsus sum, i, 3, dep. to return
 Revolo, avi, atum, ère, to fly back again
 Rex, regis, m. a king
 Rideo, risi, sum, ère, to laugh at, to smile
 Rigen, tis, part. stiff
 Rigo, avi, atum, are, 1, to water
 Ripa, æ, f. a bank
 Risus, ūs, m. laughter
 Rivus, i, 2, m. a stream, a river
 Rixor, atus sum, ari, dep. to quarrel
 Robur, òris, n. strength

Robustus, a, um, *stout*
 Rogans, tis, part. *asking*
 Rogo, avi, atum, are, 1, *to ask*
 Ros, roris, 3, m. *dew*
 Rosa, æ, f. *a rose*
 Rostrum, i, n. *a beak*
 Rota, æ, 1, f. *a wheel*
 Rotundus, a, um, *round*
 Ruber, bra, rum, *red*
 Rubigo, inis, f. *rust*
 Rudis, e, *ignorant, rude, inexperienced*
 Rudo, di, ère, *to bray, to roar*
 Rugosus, a, um, *wrinkled*
 Ruo, rui, ruitum & rutum, ère, *to fall down, to rush*
 Rupes, is, f. *a rock*
 Ruptus, a, um, *broken, burst*
 Ruri, adv. *in the country: from Rus*
 Rursus, adv. *again*
 Rus, ruris, 3, n. *the country: rura, pl. fields*
 Rusticus, i, 2, m. *a countryman*
 Rusticus, a, um, *country*

S.

Sæculum, i, n. *an age*
 Sæpe, adv. *often: sæpius, asimè*
 Sævus, a, um, *cruel: sævior, us; sævissimus*
 Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow*
 Sal, salis, n. *salt*
 Salina, æ, f. *a salt-mine*
 Salio, ui, saltum, ire, *to dance*
 Saliva, æ, f. *the water of the mouth, spittle*
 Salsus, a, um, *salt*
 Saltans, tis, part. *leaping, dancing*
 Salto, avi, atum, are, *to dance, to jump*
 Saltus, ūs, m. *leaping, jump*
 Saluber, bria, e, *healthy*
 Salus, utis, f. *health, safety, greeting*
 Salutatio, onis, f. *salutation*
 Saluator, oris, m. *a saluter*

Salve, ère, v. *defect. to bid hail, to salute*
 Salvus, a, um, *well, safe*
 Salvum cupere, *to hope a person is well, salutes him*
 Sanctificor, atus sum, ari, *to be hallowed or kept holy*
 Sanctus, a, um, *holy, pious*
 Sanguis, inis, 3, m. *blood*
 Sapiens, ntis, *wise, a wise man: ior, us; sapientissimus, superl.*
 Sapienter, adv. *wisely*
 Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom*
 Sapio, ui, ère, 3, *to be wise*
 Sapor, oris, m. *taste*
 Sartago, inis, f. *a frying-pan*
 Sator, atus sum, ari, *to be satiated*
 Satis, adv. *enough*
 Satisfacio, fēcī, factum, ère, *to satisfy*
 Saucius, a, um, *wounded*
 Saxum, i, n. *a stone, rock*
 Scelestus, a, um, *wicked*
 Schola, æ, 1, f. *a school*
 Scientia, æ, f. *knowledge, science*
 Scintilla, æ, f. *a spark*
 Scio, ivi, itum, ire, *to know*
 Scribo, psi, ptum, ère, *to write*
 Scurra, æ, m. *a wit, a droll fellow, a buffoon*
 Se, from Sui, *of himself, &c.: sometimes Sese*
 Seco, ui, atum, are, *to cut*
 Secum, compound of cum, *with, and se*
 Secundus, a, um, *second*
 Securus, a, um, *secur, safe*
 Scitūs, adv. *otherwise*
 Sed, conj. *but*
 Sedeo, di, ssum, ère, *to sit*
 Sedes, is, f. *a seat, place, or situation*
 Sedulus, a, um, *diligent, constant*
 Seges, ètis, 3, f. *a crop of corn*
 Segnis, e, *slow: segnior, us, compar.*
 Sella, æ, f. *a chair, a chair of state*
 Semel, adv. *once*
 Semen, inis, 3, n. *seed*

- Semita, æ, 1, f. *the path*
 Semper, adv. *always*
 Senātor, oris, m. *a senator*
 Senātus, ūs, 4, m. *the senate, or the senate-house*
 Senectus, utis, f. *old age*
 Senex, is, 3, c. g. *an old man, or old woman*
 Sensus, ūs, m. *sense, perception*
 Sententia, æ, f. *an opinion, judgment, sentence*
 Sentio, sensi, sum, ire, *to feel, to perceive, to think*
 Sepelior, pultus sum, iri, *to be buried*
 Sepes, is, f. *a hedge*
 Septimus, a, um, *seventh*
 Septum, i, n. *the fold*
 Sepultus, part. from Sepelior
 Sequor, secūtus sum, sequi, 3, dep. *to follow*
 Serō, adv. *late, too late: seriūa, compar. very late*
 Sero, sevi, satum, ēre, *to sow*
 Sero, i, 3, pass. *to be sown*
 Serpens, tis, c. g. *a serpent*
 Serratus, a, um, *jagged, like a saw*
 Servator, oris, m. *the Saviour, a preserver*
 Servio, vivi, itum, ire, *to serve, to be of use*
 Servo, avi, atum, are, 1, *to keep, to observe, to remain in, to save*
 Servor, atus sum, ari, *to be saved*
 Servus, i, m. *a slave, a servant*
 Seta, æ, f. *a bristle*
 Severus, a, um, *grave, strict, austere*
 Sevisti, perf. from Sero
 Sex, numeral undecl. *six*
 Sextus, a, um, *the sixth*
 Si, conj. *if*
 Sibi, from Sui
 Sic, adv. *so, thus*
 Siccō, avi, atum, are, *to dry up, to leave dry*
 Sicut, conj. *just as, like*
 Sidus, ēris, n. *a star*
 Significo, avi, atum, are, *to express*
 Signum, i, 2, n. *a sign*
 Silens, tis, part. *silent*
 Silix, icis, m. *a flint*
 Silva, æ, f. *a wood*
 Simia, æ, f. *an ape, monkey*
 Similis, e, like: *simillimus, superl.*
 Simplex, icis, adj. *simple*
 Simul, adv. *at the same time*
 Simul ac, simul atque, *as soon as*
 Simulacrum, i, n. *image, likeness*
 Simulo, avi, atum, are, *to pretend*
 Sincerus, a, um, *sound, healthy*
 Sine, prep. *without*
 Singuli, æ, a, *one by one*
 Sino, sivi, situm, sinēre, 3, *to allow*
 Sinus, ūs, m. *the bosom, gulf or bay*
 Sitiens, tis, part. *being thirsty*
 Sitis, is, f. *thirst*
 Sobrius, a, um, *sober*
 Socius, i, m. *a companion*
 Sol, solis, m. *the sun*
 Solatium, i, 2, n. *comfort*
 Soleo, solitus sum, ēre, neut. pass. *to be accustomed, to be wont*
 Solers, tis, adj. *skilful*
 Sollicitus, a, um, *anxious*
 Solidus, a, um, *solid, sound*
 Sollicito, avi, atum, are, *to disturb*
 Solor, atus sum, ari, dep. *to console*
 Solūm, adv. *alone, only*
 Solum, i, n. *the soil*
 Solus, a, um, *alone*
 Solūtus, a, um, part. *being loosened or broken up*
 Solvo, vi, lutum, ēre, 3, *to pay*
 Somnians, tis, part. *dreaming*
 Somnio, avi, atum, are, *to dream*
 Somnium, i, n. *a dream*
 Somnolentia, æ, f. *drowsiness*
 Somnus, i, 2, m. *sleep*
 Sono, ui, itum, are, 1, *to sound*
 Sona, tis, adj. *guilty*
 Sonus, i, m. *a sound*
 Sopor, oris, m. *drowsiness, sleep*

- Soror, oris, *f. a sister*
 Sors, tis, *f. lot, state*
 Spargo, rai, rsum, ēre, 3, *to scatter*
 Spargor, rsum sum, gi, 3, *pass. to be scattered*
 Spatians, tis, *part. a person roaming about*
 Spatium, i, *n. a space, an interval, the extent*
 Species, ei, *f. appearance*
 Spectaculum, i, *n. an exhibition or sight, games*
 Spectator, oris, *m. a spectator*
 Specto, avi, atum, are, *to look at*
 Speculum, i, *n. reflection, or mirror*
 Spelunca, æ, *f. a cave*
 Spero, avi, atum, āre, 1, *to hope, to expect*
 Spes, ei, 5, *f. hope*
 Spina, æ, 1, *f. a thorn, brier, quill of a porcupine, prickly of a hedgehog*
 Spiritus, ūs, *m. spirit*
 Splendidē, *adv. brightly*
 Splendidus, a, um, *bright*
 Spolio, avi, atum, are, *to despoil, to deprive*
 Spoudeo, sponondi, sponsum, ēre, *to promise*
 Squama, æ, *f. a scale*
 Stadium, i, *n. a course, a chariot-course*
 Statio, onis, *f. a post, a guard*
 Statim, *adv. immediately*
 Statua, æ, *f. a statue*
 Statuo, i, ūtum, ēre, 3, *to resolve*
 Stella, æ, *f. a star*
 Sterno, stravi, stratum, ēre, *to strew, to knock down*
 Stipula, æ, 1, *f. straw*
 Sto, steti, stātum, are, *to stand, to last*
 Stramen, Inis, 3, *n. straw*
 Strepitus, ūs, 4, *m. the rattling, or noise*
 Struthiocamēlus, i, *m. the ostrich*
 Studeo, ui, ēre, 2, *to study*
 Studium, i, 2, *n. a pursuit*
 Stultē, *adv. foolishly*
 Stultitia, æ, 1, *f. folly*
 Stultus, a, um, *silly, foolish: hence*
 Stultus, i, *m. a simpleton*
 Suadēla, æ, *f. persuasion*
 Suadeo, si, sum, ēre, *to persuade*
 Suavis, e, *sweet*
 Suavissimē, *adv. very sweetly*
 Sub, *prep. under*
 Subeo, ivi & ii, ūtum, īre, *irr. v. to go under, to suffer, to bear*
 Subigo, egi, actum, ēre, *to subdue*
 Subitō, *adv. suddenly*
 Subitus, a, um, *sudden*
 Sublēvo, avi, atum, āre, 1, *to assist, to relieve*
 Sublimis, e, *lofty, on high*
 Subsidio, idi & edi, essum, ēre, *to sink down*
 Subsilio, ii, sultum, īre, *to leap up*
 Subsum, fui, esse, *to be under*
 Subter, *prep. under*
 Subvenio, i, ntum, īre, 4, *to come, to help*
 Subvolo, avi, atum, are, *to fly up*
 Succedo, essi, sum, dēre, 3, *to succeed, or come next*
 Successio, onis, *f. the succession*
 Succisus, a, um, *part. being cut*
 Succus, i, *m. juice*
 Sugo, xi, ctum, ēre, *to suck*
 Sulcus, i, *m. a furrow*
 Sum, fui, esse, *to be*
 Summus, a, um, *the highest, or on the top of all, on the edge of*
 Sumo, psi, ptum, ēre, 3, *to take*
 Sumptus, ūs, *m. expense*
 Super, *prep. over, upon*
 Superbē, *adv. proudly, vainly*
 Superbia, æ, 1, *f. pride*
 Superbus, a, um, *proud*
 Supercilium, i, 2, *n. the eyebrow*
 Superior, us, *adj. comparat. higher*
 Supero, avi, atum, āre, *to overcome, to surpass*
 Superstes, Itis, *adj. surviving*

Superstitio, *onis*, *f.* *superstition*
Supinus, *a*, *um*, *lying on the back*
Suppedito, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *to supply*
Supplicium, *i*, *n.* *punishment*; generally, *capital punishment*
Supra, *prep.* *over*
Surdus, *a*, *um*, *deaf*
Sargo, *rex*, *rectum*, *ēre*, *3*, *to rise*
Sarripio, *ui*, *reptum*, *ēre*, *3*, *to steal*
Sus, *suis*, *c. g.* *a pig*
Suspendo, *di*, *sum*, *ēre*, *to hang up*
Sustineo, *ui*, *tentum*, *ēre*, *2*, *to bear*
Sustuli, *perf.* *from Tollo*
Sutor, *oris*, *m.* *a cobbler*
Suus, *a*, *um*, *his, her, or their own*
Sylvia, *ae*, *f.* *a wood*

T.

Tabellarius, *i*, *m.* *a letter-carrier*
Tabernaculum, *i*, *n.* *a tent*
Taceo, *ui*, *itum*, *ēre*, *to be silent*
Tactus, *a*, *um*, *part. being touched*
Talentum, *i*, *n.* *a talent, about £200*
Talis, *e*, *adj.* *such*
Tam, *adv.* *so*
Tamdiū, *adv.* *so long*
Tamen, *conj.* *yet, still, but*
Tandem, *adv.* *at length*
Tango, *tetigi*, *tactum*, *tangere*, *3*, *to touch*
Tanquam, *adv.* *as though, as if*
Tantum, *adv.* *only*
Tantus, *a*, *um*, *so great, so much*
Tardē, *adv.* *slowly, tardily*: *compar.* *tardiūs*, *very late*
Tarditas, *atis*, *f.* *slowness*
Tardus, *a*, *um*, *slow*: *compar.* *tardior*; *seimus*
Tartara, *see proper names*
Taurus, *i*, *m.* *a bull*
Tectum, *i*, *n.* *a house*
Tecum, *for eum te*
Tego, *xi*, *ctum*, *ēre*, *3*, *to cover*
Tegor, *tectus sum*, *tēgi*, *3*, *pass.* *to be covered*

Tegula, *ae*, *f.* *a tile*
Tellus, *ūris*, *f.* *the earth, the ground*
Telum, *i*, *n.* *a weapon*
Temerē, *adv.* *rashly*
Temeritas, *atis*, *3*, *f.* *rashness*
Tempero, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *to abstain*, *to forbear*, *to moderate*
Tempestas, *atis*, *3*, *f.* *the weather, a tempest*
Templum, *i*, *n.* *a temple*
Tempus, *ōris*, *n.* *time*
Tenax, *acis*, *adj.* *firm, steadfast*
Tendo, *tetendi*, *tensum*, *ēre*, *to stretch out*
Tenebrae, *arum* *f.* *darkness*
Tenendus, *a*, *um*, *to be kept*
Teneo, *ui*, *tum*, *ēre*, *to hold, to possess*
Tener, *era*, *erum*, *tender, young*
Tentatio, *onis*, *f.* *temptation, trial*
Tento, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *to try, to explore*
Tepidus, *a*, *um*, *warm*
Tero, *trivi*, *tritum*, *ēre*, *to wear away, to spend*
Terra, *ae*, *f.* *the earth*
Terrenus, *a*, *um*, *earthly*
Terreo, *ui*, *itum*, *ēre*, *to frighten*
Terreor, *itus sum*, *ēri*, *2*, *pass.* *to be frightened*
Terrestria, *e*, *adj.* *land, earthly*
Territus, *a*, *um*, *part. being frightened*
Terror, *oris*, *m.* *fright, alarm*
Tertius, *a*, *um*, *the third*
Testa, *ae*, *f.* *a shell*
Testudo, *inis*, *f.* *a tortoise*
Theatrum, *i*, *n.* *a theatre*
Thesaurus, *i*, *2*, *m.* *a treasure*
Tibi, *dat.* *from Tu, thou*
Tigris, *is*, *f.* *a tiger*
Timeo, *ui*, *ēre*, *to fear*
Timidus, *a*, *um*, *fearful*
Tinnitus, *ūs*, *4*, *m.* *a tinkling*
Tolero, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *to bear*
Tollo, *sustuli*, *sublatum*, *tollere*, *to take away, to raise*

Tondeo, totondi, nsum, ère, 2, *to shear, to crop*
 Torqueo, rai, rtum, ère, 2, *to whirl about*
 Torridus, a, um, *hot*
 Tot, adj. undecl. *so many*
 Totiè, adv. *so often*
 Totus, a, um, *all, the whole*
 Trabs, is, f. *a beam of the eaves*
 Tracto, avi, atum, ère, *to treat*
 Trado, didi, ditum, ère, *to give, to intrust, to teach*
 Traho, xi, ctum, ère, 3, *to draw*
 Trahor, tractus sum, hi, *to be drawn or affected*
 Trames, itis, m, *a path or course*
 Tranquillè, adv. *quietly*
 Tranquillus, a, um, *tranquil, quiet*
 Trans, prep. *over, across*
 Transeo, ivi, itum, ire, *to pass*
 Transfero, tuli, latum, ferre, irr. v. *to transplant*
 Transigo, xi, ctum, ère, *to run through, or trans*
 Transfuga, æ, c. g. *a deserter*
 Transiturus, fut. part. from Trans-
 eo, *about to pass*
 Trepidus, a, um, *trembling*
 Tres, tria, adj. numer. *three*
 Tribuo, ui, ùtum, ère, *to give, bestow*
 Tribùtum, i, 2, n. *a tax or tribute*
 Triginta, numer. adj. undecl. *thirty*
 Trinus, a, um, *threefold*
 Tripes, pedis, adj. *having three feet*
 Tristes, e, *sad*
 Trudo, si, usum, ère, *to push*
 Tuendus, a, um, part. *to be kept*
 Tueor, itus & tutus sum, èri, *to protect, to look after*
 Tum, adv. *then*: tum—tum, *as well—as*
 Tumeo, ui, ère, 2, *to swell*
 Tumidus, a, um, *swollen*
 Tunc, adv. *then*
 Tundo, tutidi, tunsum, ère, *to beat*
 Turba, æ, l, f. *a crowd*
 Turbo, avi, atum, are, *to disturb*

Turpis, e, *base, ignoble*
 Turris, is, f. *a tower, turret*
 Tutus, a, um, *safe*
 Tuus, a, um, pron. adj. *thy*

U.

Uber, èris, adj. *fruitful, abundant*;
 compar. uberior, superl. uber-
 rimus
 Ubi, adv. *where, when*
 Ubique, adv. *every where, any where*
 Ulciscor, ultus sum, i, 3, dep. *to revenge*
 Ullus, a, um, *any*
 Ulna, æ, f. *a cubit's length, an ell*
 Ultra, prep. *beyond, on the other side*
 Ultrò, adv. *of own accord, willingly*
 Umbra, æ, f. *a shade*
 Unà, adv. *together*
 Uncus, a, um, *crooked*: unca æra, *bent hooks*
 Unda, æ, f. *a wave*
 Unde, adv. *whence*
 Undique, adv. *from every side*
 Unguis, is, 3, m. *a claw, a talon*
 Ungula, æ, f. *a hoof*
 Unicus, a, um, *single, only one*
 Unquam, adv. *ever, at any time*
 Unus, a, um, *one*
 Urbanus, a, um, *of the city*
 Urbs, urbis, f. *a city*
 Urgeo, rsi, ère, *to press on, to urge*
 Uro, ussi, ustum, urère, 3, *to burn*
 Ursa, æ, f. *a she bear*
 Ursus, i, m. *a bear*
 Urus, i, m. *a buffalo*
 Usus, ùs, m. *the use*
 Ut, adv. *as, when*, governing the
 indic. mood; and conj. *that*,
 governing the subjunctive
 Uter, tra, um, *which*
 Uterque, utrâque, utrumque, *each*
 Uti, adv. *as, like*

Utilis, e, *useful*; lor, *ssimus*
 Utilitas, atis, f. *utility, use*
 Utor, usus sum, uti, 3, dep. *to use*
 Utrinq̄ue, adv. *on each side*
 Uva, æ, f. *a grape, a cluster of grapes*
 Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife*

V.

Vacca, æ, f. *a cow*
 Vaco, avi, atum, are, 1, *to be free from*
 Vado, ai, sum, ěre, *to go*
 Vadum, i, n. *a shallow, or shallow water*
 Vae, interj. *woe is me*
 Vagor, atus sum, ari, dep. *to wander about*
 Vagus, a, um, *wandering*
 Valdē, adv. *very much*
 Vale, imperat. of Valeo, *farewell*
 Valeo, ui, itum, ěre, *to be well, to avail, to be able*
 Valetudo, inis, f. *health, ill health*
 Validiūs, adv. compar. *more strongly*
 Validus, a, um, *strong*
 Vallis, is, 3, f. *a valley*
 Vapor, oris, m. *a vapour*
 Varius, a, um, *various*
 Vas, vasis, n. *a vessel, or household furniture*
 Vasto, avi, atum, are, *to lay waste*
 Vastor, atus sum, āri, *to be laid waste*
 Vestus, a, um, *carried, riding on horseback*
 Vehemens, tis, adj. *violent, loud*
 Veho, xi, etum, ěre, *to carry*
 Vel, conj. *or, even*; double vel must be rendered *either—or*
 Velim, pres. subj. from Volo, *to wish*
 Vellor, vulsus sum, i, 3, pass. *to be plucked*
 Vallus, eris, n. *a fleece*

Velocitas, atis, f. *swiftness*
 Velox, ocis, *swift*
 Velum, i, n. *a sail, the curtain*
 Vena, æ, f. *a vein*
 Venatio, onis, f. *hunting*
 Venator, oris, m. *a hunter*
 Vendo, idi, itum, ěre, *to sell*; hence part. f. *venditurus, about to sell*
 Venenum, i, n. *poison*
 Venio, ni, tum, ire, *to come*
 Venor, atus sum, āri, dep. *to hunt*
 Ventus, i, m. *the wind*
 Ver, veris, n. *spring*
 Verber, ris, 3, n. *a blow, stripe, lashes*
 Verbero, avi, atum, are, *to beat*
 Verbum, i, n. *a word*
 Verē, adv. *truly*
 Verecundia, æ, 1, f. *modesty*
 Verecundus, a, um, *modest, respectful*
 Vereor, itus sum, eri, dep. 2, *to fear*
 Veritas, atis, 3, f. *truth*
 Vermis, is, m. *a worm*
 Vernus, a, um, *of spring*
 Verō, conj. *but*; & adv. *in truth*
 Versiculus, i, m. *verse, little verse*
 Versus, ūs, m. *a verse*
 Versus, a, um, part. *turned*
 Verūm, conj. *but*
 Verum, i, n. *the truth*
 Verus, a, um, *true*
 Vescor, ci, 3, dep. *to eat, to feed upon*
 Vespa, æ, f. *a wasp*
 Vespera, æ, f. *the evening*
 Vesp̄rē, adv. *in the evening*, abl. from Vesper, is
 Vespertilio, onis, m. *a bat*
 Vester, tra, um, adj. pron. *your*
 Vestigium, i, n. *steps, traces*
 Vestio, ivi, itum, ire, *to clothe, cover*
 Vestior, itus sum, iri, *to be clothed or covered*
 Vestis, is, f. *garment clothes*
 Vestrūm, gen. pl. of Tu

- Veto, ui, itum, are, *to forbid*
 Vetus, ̃ris, adj. *old*; pl. veteres, *the ancients*
 Vetustus, a, um, *old*; ior, ius; superl. vetustissimus, a, um, *very old*
 Via, ̃e, f. *a way, a road*
 Viator, oris, m. *a traveller*
 Vicinus a, um, *neighbouring*
 Vicis, gen. f. from vix or vicis (a noun not used), *lot, fortune*
 Vicissitudo, inis, 3, f. *the change or succession*
 Vicit, perf. of Vinco
 Victima, ̃e, f. *a victim*
 Victor, oris, m. *a conqueror*
 Victoria, ̃e, f. *a victory*
 Victus, a, um, part. *conquered, overcome*
 Victus, ūs, 4, m. *food, sustenance*
 Video, di, sum, ̃re, *to see, to take care*
 Videor, visus sum, ̃ri, *to appear*
 Vigilans, tis, part. *being awake*
 Vigilantia, ̃e, f. *the watchfulness, vigilance*
 Vigilia, ̃e, f. *a watch, a guard*
 Vigilo, avi, atum, are, *to watch*
 Viginti, numer. adj. undecl. *twenty*
 Vilis, e, adj. *common, cheap*
 Villa, ̃e, f. *a country house*
 Villicus, i, 2, m. *cottager, country-man*
 Vinco, vici, itum, ̃re, *to conquer*
 Vincor, ictus sum, i, 3, pass. *to be conquered*
 Vinculus, a, um, part. *bound*
 Vinculum, i, n. *a chain*
 Vindico, avi, atum, are, *to avenge*
 Vineā, ̃e, f. *a vineyard*
 Vinum, i, n. *wine*
 Viola, ̃e, f. *a violet*
 Violentia, ̃e, f. *violence*
 Vipera, ̃e, f. *a viper*
 Vir, viri, m. *a man* (used generally in praise)
 Vireo, ̃re, 2, *to be green*
 Virga, ̃e, 1, f. *a twig*
 Virgula, ̃e, f. *a little twig*
 Viridis, e, *green*
 Virtus, utis, f. *virtue, courage*
 Vis, is, 3, f. *strength, power*; pl. vires
 Viso, si, sum, ̃re, *to visit, to go to*
 Vita, ̃e, f. *life*
 Vitis, is, 3, f. *the vine*
 Vitium, i, n. *vice, fault, corruption*
 Vito, avi, atum, are, *to avoid*
 Vitupero, avi, atum, are, 1, *to blame, to upbraid*
 Vivo, xi, ctum, ̃re, *to live*
 Vix, adv. *scarcely*
 Vocem, accus. from Vox
 Voco, avi, atum, are, *to call*; pass. vocor
 Volo, ui, velle, irr. v. *to be willing, to wish*: hoc vult, *this means*
 Volo, avi, atum, are, *to fly*
 Volueris, is, 3, c. g. *a bird*
 Voluntas, atis, f. *will, good-will*
 Voluptas, atis, 3, f. *pleasure*
 Volvo, vi, ūtum, ̃re, *to roll*
 Vomer, ̃ris, m. *a ploughshare*
 Voro, are, *to devour*
 Vox, vocis, f. *the voice, a sentiment*
 Vulnus, ̃ris, 3, n. *a wound*
 Vulpecula, ̃e, f. *the little fox, or the cunning fox*
 Vulpes, is, f. *a fox*
 Vultus, ūs, m. *the countenance*

DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES,

OR,

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL PERSONS AND
PLACES MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING PAGES.

ACHILLES, *is*, 3, *m*.—A famous Grecian warrior at the siege of Troy.

ÆACIDES, *is* & *se*, *m*.—A patronymic, or name from his ancestor

Æacus, given to Pyrrhus, the King of Epirus.

ÆGÆUS, *a*, *um*.—The Ægean. A name given to part of the Mediterranean sea, near Greece, and dividing it from Asia. It is also called the Archipelago.

ÆGYPTIUS, *a*, *um*.—Egyptian.

ÆGYPTUS, *i*, *f*.—Egypt. A large country to the north-east of Africa, having the Red Sea and Arabia on its east. It was a flourishing country for many ages before either Greece or Rome, and even before the time of Moses; and the arts and sciences were successfully cultivated there. It is mentioned of Moses, that he was skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians: which assertion, as well the mentioning of several manufactures, proves it to have been considerably advanced in civilization during the age of the Pharaohs, and so early as Abraham's time. We learn, however, that the Egyptians afterwards sank into the grossest idolatry, so as to worship a very great number of false deities, and pay adoration even to animals and plants, as the cat, the crocodile, the bull, and even to onions. Probably they worshipped these as the emblems of their false gods, as the Israelites fell into the sin of worshipping the golden calves. They were long governed by kings having unlimited power, who compelled the population to execute many vast works, of which the Pyramids were the most famous. (See *Pyramides*.) Egypt was con-

quered by Cambyzes the Persian, and afterwards by Alexander the Great; after which era it once more flourished under kings of the name of Ptolemy, by whom several thousand Jews were again taken captives into Egypt: at which period the Old Testament was translated from Hebrew into Greek, and called the Septuagint. Egypt appears to have been very fertile in ancient times, and supplied much corn to the Roman state. (See also *Nilus*.)

ÆNEAS, æ, m.—A prince who, after the fall of Troy, according to the romantic narrative of Virgil, wandered to several places on the shores of the Mediterranean; and after visiting Carthage passed into Italy, and so uniting with the Latins, caused the descent of the Romans to be traced from the Trojans.

ÆSOPUS, i, m.—*Æsop*. He was at first a slave, but obtained his liberty by his wit and talents. He travelled a great deal in Persia, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece; but he lived chiefly at the court of Croesus, king of Lydia. Several fables are probably added to his collection, and pass under his name, though written by others.

ÆTHIOPS, is.—An inhabitant of Ethiopia in the part now called Abyssinia.

ÆTNA, æ, f.—A mountain in Sicily, which has burst forth with numerous volcanic eruptions. It is very large, being about 180 miles round its extreme circumference, and the crater or bowl, whence the fire issues, about 60 miles in circumference, or a space of 20 miles across.

AFRICA, æ, f.—The northern district only of this large quarter of the globe was known to the ancients. The kingdoms lying near the Mediterranean Sea—such as Carthage, Mauritania, and Egypt—were well known, and much frequented by the Romans. The interior of Africa was on account of the heat and sandy deserts, as well as the beasts of prey, inaccessible to any but native Africans.

AFRICANUS, a, um.—Of Africa; the African.

ALEXANDER, dri, m.—King of Macedon, a prince celebrated in history for his spirited attacks upon the kingdom of Darius, the overthrow of the Persian empire, and for establishing the Grecian power as supreme for a time over all other nations,—as the third universal empire. He foolishly and wickedly desired

divine honours to be paid to him. Soon after his successful campaigns, he died at Babylon, from the excessive intemperance in which he indulged. His career was thus ignobly terminated in his 32nd year.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS.—An emperor of Rome, who by his activity restored the empire from much confusion and disorder into which it had fallen. He also visited Britain, and, having driven back the Caledonians, died at York, A.D. 211.

ALEXANDRIA, æ, f.—A town and port in Egypt, built by Alexander.

ALPES, ium, f.—The high mountains which separate Italy from Germany and France. Their tops are covered with perpetual snow. They were considered to be impassable by an army till Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, crossed them.

ALPINUS, a, um, adj.—Natives of the Alps. Mures Alpini are maribots.

AMERICA, æ, f.—The western portion of the earth, which was wholly unknown to the Greeks or Romans; whose voyages did not extend beyond the British isles, or the western coasts of Africa, &c.

ANACHARSIS, is, m.—A Scythian prince and philosopher, who visited Athens in his travels: and is said to have lost his life by endeavouring to introduce some Athenian laws among his wild countrymen.

ANCUS MARTIUS.—The fourth king of Rome, who is said to have combined the valour of Romulus with the prudence and moderation of Numa, his grandfather.

ANGLI, orum, pl. m.—The English, so called as being descended from the Angli, a Saxon tribe who came over to Britain.

ANNIBAL.—See *Hannibal*.

ANTIGONUS, i.—One of the most powerful generals and successors of Alexander.

APOLLO, inis, m.—The god of poetry and music, the giver and expounder of oracles. See remarks upon Ancient Mythology under the term *Jupiter*.

ARISTIDES, is, m.—A noble Athenian, surnamed the Just, on account of his integrity and justice.

ARTAXERXES, is, m.—King of Persia, and the elder brother of the younger Cyrus, who led an unsuccessful expedition against that monarch.

ASIA, *se, f.*—Not above half of this vast continent was known in ancient times, viz., the portion which we call Asia Minor, and onwards to the Euphrates. It held in it the two first universal empires—the Assyrian and the Persian. It appears to have been more fertile in ancient times than it is at present. Slavish subjection and servility of mind seem to have characterised the greater part of its population. The nations, however, nearest to the west possessed both well-organised communities, scientific and learned men, and renowned warriors. Palestine, or the Land of Canaan, was in some degree, doubtless, the enlightening and purifying centre to the nations around it; though in their pride and blind idolatry they scorned the Israelites, and were permitted to overcome and oppress them.

ASIATICUS, *a, um.*—Belonging to Asia.

ASSYRIUM IMPERIUM.—The first grand universal empire, which, with Nineveh as its capital, and afterwards Babylon, was supreme over all the neighbouring nations, and controlled and influenced more distant kingdoms. Nimrod, of Babylon, is stated in Scripture as the first great conqueror; and Asshur, the second son of Shem, was driven from the land of Shinar by the overpowering influence of Nimrod; and, with a large body of followers, he proceeded northward, and built Nineveh (which he called so after the name of his son Ninus) at the distance of about 300 miles from Babylon. The kingdoms of Babylon and Nineveh were thus distinct at first, and continued so till Nimrod's death; when Ninus, the son of Asshur, conquered Babylon, and combined the two in the Assyrian empire.

It lasted more than 1200 years; but the era of power did not continue more than the latter half of that time. It was overthrown by Cyrus, who raised the Persians to the rank of universal empire, from which Babylon fell. (See *Babylon*.)

ASSYRIUS, *a, um.*—Assyrian.

ATHÈNÆ, *arum, f.*—Athens, the capital of Attica, the north-eastern district of Greece: but it may be regarded as having been the real metropolis of all Greece; for it was the resort of all that were eminent in the way of intellectual ability, or in the refinements of science and art, as well as the focus of patriotism and enlightened liberty; and though its history is stained with

many crimes and deeds of ingratitude to some of its most distinguished citizens—such as Socrates, Demosthenes, Aristides, and Miltiades—still Athens, with all its faults, will ever be contemplated with the deepest interest by those who cultivate an acquaintance with the generations of the past, or who sympathise with the efforts of those who strive against foreign oppression, or against tyranny at home. Athens, with her heroes, her enlightened statesmen, her profound philosophers, her soul-stirring orators, her sage historians, her high-souled poets, will never cease deeply to affect the minds and feelings of all succeeding ages. And we are the more struck with admiration, when we reflect with what incomparably inferior assistance she acquired and maintained so high a post, being destitute of the blessing we enjoy—a written revelation.

ATHENIENSIS, is.—An Athenian.

ATLANTICUS, a, um.—The Atlantic (*sc.* Oceanus).

ATTALUS, i, m.—An Asiatic prince of great wealth.

ATTICUS, i, m.—A Roman knight, an intimate friend of Cicero. He was of a literary and peaceful character, and employed his wealth and influence in softening the sufferings of several who engaged in the party quarrels of his time.

AUSTER, tri, m.—The south wind.

AUSTRALIA, æ, f.—New Holland. A portion of the globe altogether unknown to the ancients; but becoming daily of more consequence as a settlement for colonists from Europe, &c. It breeds large flocks, and exports much wool to other lands.

BABYLON, ōnis, f.—Babylon occupies a conspicuous position in ancient history, as being the city built near the locality of the Tower of Babel. It was raised to its elevated grandeur by the munificence of Semiramis, who, from being the wife of Menon, one of the generals of Ninus, was raised to the throne as queen by Ninus. After Ninus's death, she expended all the resources in her power to make Babylon a monument of her greatness. An arched tunnel under the river Euphrates, the Tower of Belus, with its statues of beaten gold, the magnificent walls and hanging-gardens (or gardens on terraces) in the city, and various other grand works, are recorded. Babylon is again interesting to us, as by the waters, irrigating the neighbouring

lands, the captives of Israel sojourned in their captivity; the end of which captivity was brought about by Cyrus, the Mede, being raised up to overthrow Babylon, and to set the captives free. The taking of the city was effected, after a hopeless siege, by Cyrus causing the river Euphrates to be turned off into a great lake northwards of the city, and then marching in with his troops in the bed of the river, while Belshazzar and his princes were abandoned to riotous feasting.

BACCHUS, i, m.—The god of wine. See the remarks upon the Ancient Mythology under the head *Jupiter*.

BORRAS, æ, m.—The north wind, or god of the north wind.

BRITANNI, orum, m.—The Britons, the inhabitants of the British Isles.

BRITANNIA, æ, f.—Great Britain, the name this island bore as possessed by the ancient Britons. Some derive the term from a Phœnician word *brit*, signifying tin, for which article the Phœnician and Carthaginian merchants resorted to the coasts of Cornwall long before the Christian era.

BRUTUS, i, m.—There were several distinguished Roman patriots of this name and family. One assisted in expelling the Tarquins from Rome; and another was a decided opponent of Julius Cæsar.

CACUS, i, m.—A noted robber in the age of Hercules, said to have lived on the Aventine Hill, where Rome was afterwards built.

CÆSAR, is, m.—C. Julius Cæsar, the renowned leader of the Roman armies, subdued Gaul, and visited England, 55 B.C. His character is that of a clever but an unscrupulous politician—a watchful and able general—a man of indefatigable energy and unflinching boldness—a writer whose works are much admired for their elegant simplicity, and interesting narrative of his campaigns. But his private moral character was stained with many vices; and his character as a citizen sunk into that of a military and oppressive despot, who was at last assassinated by the defenders of the Republic and its popular liberties. His works were nearly lost to us; for on one occasion he had to swim from his ship for his life in the bay of Alexandria, and he did so, holding his Commentaries on the Gallic Wars in one hand,

and his arms in the other.—**AUGUSTUS CÆSAR**, grandson of the sister of Julius Cæsar. He became the first emperor of Rome. His political character was sagacious and moderate, and his private character embellished by many benevolent and enlightened qualities. The word *Cæsar* is used to express the civil or governing power, as being the denomination of the Roman emperor. Thus: *De Cæsari res quæ sunt Cæsariæ*, &c.

CANNÆ, arum, f. pl.—A town of Apulia, over to the east from Naples, where Hannibal is said to have killed 40,000 of the Romans in battle.

CAPPADOX, ðeis, adj.—A Cappadocian.

CARTHAGINIENSIS, is, m.—A Carthaginian.

CARTHAGO, inis, f.—The great metropolis of a powerful state in the north of Africa, which long rivalled the Roman nation in its military expeditions, and even surpassed it in maritime greatness. It was fabled to have been founded by Dido, a Phœnician princess; and the Carthaginians resembled, in their maritime and commercial spirit, their mother state Phœnicia. It is much to be regretted that there exist no remains of Carthaginian literature. Hannibal was their most distinguished general, and long a terror to Rome. He was at last, however, conquered by the renowned and virtuous Scipio, and Carthage was soon after utterly destroyed.

CASSIUS, i, m.—One of the conspirators who slew Julius Cæsar when he was suspected of assuming arbitrary power.

CATILINA, æ, m.—A Roman senator, of high descent, but disgraced by infamous crimes, and by forming a wicked conspiracy against the government of Rome. This attempt is well described by Sallust. The story of Catiline's conspiracy is well told in a modern work, "The Roman Traitor."

CATO, ðnis, m.—There were two most distinguished Romans of this name.—*Cato*, the *Elder*, or the Censor. In his censorship he showed himself a firm opponent of the luxury and dissipation which were becoming prevalent at Rome. He opposed even the study of the fine arts, from a fear that the learning and luxury of Athens would destroy the simplicity and valour of the Roman people. He desired to nourish simple habits and manly virtues.

He paid much attention to agriculture, and he was highly respected by his countrymen. Cicero especially, and Virgil, pay the highest compliments to his memory.—The *Younger Cato* is more distinguished for his advocacy of popular rights against Sylla, Pompey, Catiline, Crassus, J. Caesar. He was austere in his morals, often appeared barefoot in public, careless of his dress, and never travelled but on foot. His fondness for candour was so great, that the veracity of Cato became a proverb. After unsuccessfully opposing Caesar in Africa, he retreated to Utica, and put a period to his own life, disdaining to fall into the conqueror's power.

CELTE, arum, pl. m.—The ancient inhabitants of Central Gaul.

CHAÖNIS, idis, adj.—Of Chaonia, a province of Epirus, in North-Western Greece.

CHRISTUS, i, m.—A word derived from the Greek, and signifying "The Anointed," or divinely appointed.

CICERO, ònis, m.—A great and good man, and a very distinguished orator, and defender of the rights of his country. There are many of his books and his orations now extant; and he may be compared in many respects to Socrates,—for Cicero was at Rome the upholder of honest and enlightened views, as Socrates was at Athens. He, however, took a more active share in public business, and Rome was preserved through many perils by Cicero's wisdom; but he at last fell under the power of the tyrannic oppressors of his country, and died a violent death. The partizans of Antony severed his head from his body, and his tongue was pierced through by Fulvia, Antony's wife.

CIMON, ònis, m.—The son of Miltiades, a noble Athenian, who faithfully served an ungrateful country.

CLEOPATRA, æ, f.—An elegant but abandoned queen of Egypt, the cause of Antony's ruin and death.

CLODIUS, i, m.—A man of good family at Rome, but he became disgraced by his luxurious profligacy.

CONSTANTIUS, i, m.—A Roman general, who became governor of several Roman provinces, and ruled over Britain. He died at York, in the beginning of the fourth century. He was the father of Constantine the Great.

CORINTHUS, i, f.—Corinth, an opulent and luxurious commercial city in the isthmus of the same name. After having long occupied an important post in Grecian affairs, the ancient Corinth was destroyed by Mummius, the Roman general, 146 B.C.; but it was rebuilt, and again inhabited, and became a large and populous city. St. Paul afterwards preached there for eighteen months.

CRETA, or **CRETÆ**, æ, f.—Crete now Candia. An island toward the east end of the Mediterranean, celebrated as an early seat of civilization in the ancient world.

CRETENSIS, e, adj.—Belonging to Crete.

CRÆSUS, i, m. The rich but unfortunate king of Lydia. He became a dependent upon Cyrus.

CYRUS, i, m.—There were two Persian princes of this name. *Cyrus*, the *Elder*, was the person by whom the Persians gained the supremacy formerly held by the Medes. He partook of the early Persian character—hardy valour, abstemiousness, and many virtues for a heathen. There is an amusing anecdote of Cyrus, that when a boy, he, with his companions, used to hold imitative courts of justice; and on one occasion a case was brought before them of a greater boy having taken away the coat of a smaller boy, because the coat was too large for him, whereas the coat of the bigger boy was too small; and Cyrus passed sentence that this exchange should stand good; for which decision he got severely punished, and was taught that he was not to be judge of the absolute fitness or unfitness of the distribution of property, but that a judge was only to decide whether acts of violence against law are perpetrated or not. And on another occasion, being appointed in sport as king of his companions, he punished one of the refractory young noblemen so severely—causing him to be whipped for disobedience—that it was reported to Astyages, the real king; and this led to the discovery of Cyrus's parentage,—for, though before that he had been reputed the son of a shepherd, he was in reality the grandson of Astyages. He was afterwards raised to great power and dignity, and empowered by God to overcome the Babylonians, and set free the Jews, who had been for seventy years held

captive at Babylon. Cyrus is one of the most remarkable and distinguished characters of ancient Asia.

Cyrus, the Younger, lived 130 years afterwards. He is much praised by Xenophon for several virtues, much kindness and generosity of disposition. He fell in an unsuccessful expedition against his elder brother Artaxerxes, who had sought to destroy him; and the battle-field presented these two brothers in actual personal combat, when Cyrus fell by the weapons of some of Artaxerxes' attendants.

DANUBIUS, i, m.—The greatest river of Europe. It receives about sixty other tributary rivers in its course, and flows into the Euxine Sea.

DARIUS, i, m.—The first, a powerful monarch of Persia, who carried on two unsuccessful expeditions against Greece, and his generals were defeated at Marathon. The last Darius, about 150 years afterwards, was defeated by Alexander at the battles of the Granicus and the Issus, and finally at Arbēla; and escaping from the field was murdered by Bessus. With his fall, the supreme empire passed from the Persians to Greece.

DEMOSTHENES, is, m.—The great Athenian orator—the model of orators throughout all ages. He is reported to have taken great pains to overcome his natural impediments of speech; and to have copied out the history of Thucydides eight times, in order to improve his language and style. He continually warned his countrymen against the encroaching policy of Philip of Macedon; but the spirit of liberty at Athens was extinct.

DIANA, æ, f.—The goddess of the chase. See Remarks after *Jupiter*.

DIAGÓRAS, æ, m.—A Grecian who died from joy upon the success of his sons at the Olympic games.

DIDO, onis et ūs.—The foundress and queen of Carthage. She had fled from Tyre upon the death of her husband, Sichæus, who had been murdered by Pygmalion.

DIOGÈNES, is.—An eccentric Cynic philosopher. He despised the usual comforts and luxuries of life, and prided himself on the limitation of his appetites to mere necessary supplies, which he received from the contributions of others.

DOMITIANUS, i, m.—The brother of Titus, and his successor as emperor, A. D. 81. He was of a most cruel and abandoned character.

EBORÆCUM, i, n.—The city of York, which was of more consequence than London in the third and fourth centuries.

ENNIUS, i, m.—One of the earliest Roman poets, and highly esteemed in Cicero's time.

EPAMINONDAS, æ, m.—A celebrated Theban general. He was also accomplished in all the arts of peace, and of frugal habits and virtuous moderation.

EURŌPA, æ, f.—As the western parts of Asia alone were known to the ancients, so civilised life was only to be found in the southern and south-eastern portions of Europe. Greece, Italy, and Spain, with the islands of the Mediterranean, were the whole extent of Europe that was familiarly known till within fifty years of the Christian æra. Of the northern and north-western parts very little was known, except that they were inhabited by ignorant barbaric tribes.

FABRICIUS, i, m.—A noble Roman general, celebrated for his incorruptible honour and integrity.

GABII, orum, m.—A town of Latium, remarkable for being the refuge of Sextus Tarquinius.

GALLI, orum, m.—The inhabitants of Gaul. In many of the Latin writers this word signifies the inhabitants of Northern Italy, as well as the residents in Gallia Proper.

GALLIA, æ, f.—Gaul. Gallia Proper is now France.

GANGES, is, m.—The great river, still so called, in India.

GERMANI, orum, m.—The Germans. These were in a very uncivilized state before the Christian æra.

GRÆCIA, æ, f.—The principal states of this country were Attica, with Athens for its capital, and Lacedæmon or Sparta. Afterwards Thebes became a very important state. The whole fell under the power of Macedon, and finally under that of Rome.

GRÆCUM IMPERIUM—was the third of the four universal empires. It did not long hold the supremacy. There is much to warrant an impression that the supremacy was permitted in order to introduce an universal language—for the Greek language, which is a very beautiful and exact language, did prevail throughout the civilized world; and it was made the channel of the new revelation of the Christian religion: and the ancient Scriptures were moreover translated into the same language (see *Ægyptus*),

and so both revelations were laid open to all the civilised world.

GRÆCUS, æ, um.—Greek, Grecian.

HANNIBAL, ālis, m.—A famous Carthaginian general, who, after conquering the Roman troops in Spain, passed the Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy, of which he conquered a great part. At the battle of Cannæ, so many Roman knights were slain, that Hannibal sent three bushels of gold rings, collected from the fingers of the slain, to Carthage. His army afterwards became corrupted by luxury; and the envy of the opposite faction at Carthage prevented his receiving proper supplies to carry on his expedition; and he was obliged to return home to defend his own country, and at last was conquered by Scipio.

HANNO, ōnis, m.—The name of several celebrated Carthaginians.

HECLA, æ, m.—The name of a volcanic mountain in Iceland.

HECTOR, ōris, m.—The brave and noble-hearted son of Priam, who, after fighting several years in defence of Troy, was at last slain and ignominiously dragged round the walls of Troy by the Grecian hero Achilles.

HECŪBA, æ, f.—The wife of Priam.

HERCULES, is, m.—A celebrated hero of antiquity, fabulously spoken of as a demigod. His character comprised all the virtues of courage and patient enterprise, and was ennobled by traits of disinterested magnanimity. His exploits and travels are, doubtless, enhanced by the romantic imagination of the poets.

HERODŌTUS, i, m.—A most amusing and interesting Greek writer of history. He has left nine books, which, out of compliment to their elegance, received from the ancients the names of the nine Muses—Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, &c. He states the stories and anecdotes which were prevalent in those days; and though many of them are doubtless extravagant fictions, his works give a lively representation of the men and manners of antiquity.

HIBERNIA, æ, f.—Ireland.

HISPANIA, æ, f.—Spain.

HOMĒRUS, i, m.—This highly valued father of the poets is supposed to have flourished about nine hundred years before the Christian æra. The lively manner in which he describes the Trojan war in his Iliad, and the return of Ulysses home to Ithaca, in his Odyssey, have presented a pleasing study from that time to the

present. All ages have granted to him the warmest admiration. For the liveliness of the scenery, the vigour and diversity of the characters, the noble tone of principles, considering the dark paganism by which he was surrounded, the warm-hearted and generous expressions of feeling depicted by him in all the natural energy of present realities, Homer may be regarded as the Shakespeare of antiquity. His excellence is the more astonishing, as he is fabled to have been blind,—at any rate in his latter days,—and to have repeated his poetry by memory.

HORTENSIVS, i.—A famous Roman orator, much admired, and held up as an example by Cicero.

HOSTILIUS.—See Tullus H.

ILIENSIS, is.—Of Ilium, in Asia Minor.

INDUS, i, m.—The great river of that name in India.

IONIUS, a, um.—The Ionian. The Ionian Sea was on the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor.

IPHICRATES, is, m.—A famous Athenian general, and strict disciplinarian.

ITALIA, æ, f.—This country, originally divided into many small states, was combined at length under Rome, and became the seat of the fourth great universal empire. Italy appears to have flourished more in its natural productions, and to have contained a far more hardy and spirited race of inhabitants then, than in modern times. Its climate also appears to have been more healthy. (See *Roma*.)

JESUS.—A word derived from the Greek and Hebrew, signifying God-Saviour. It has only three variations or cases, Jesus, Jesu, Jesum.

JUNO, onis, f.—The wife of Jupiter.

JUPITER, Jovis, m.—Jupiter, the supreme deity of the heathen world, regarded by them as the son of Saturn, whose kingdom he had overthrown; and spoken of as the father of the other gods and goddesses.

In order to understand the classic writers, the reader must have some knowledge of the peculiar characters and attributes of the pagan deities. This may be acquired by reading such books as Valpy's *Mythology*, or, for more advanced pupils, Keightley's *Mythology*.

In the mean time, for *young beginners*, it may be sufficient for them to remember that the heathens speak of

Jupiter, the Optimus Maximus, the supreme deity.

Juno, the wife of Jupiter, and queen of heaven.

Apollo, god of music, poetry, and the sciences.

Mercury, god of eloquence, and the messenger of the gods.

Mars, god of war.

Bacchus, god of wine.

Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of wisdom.

Venus, goddess of beauty and love.

Diana, goddess of hunting.

Ceres, goddess of agriculture.

The worship of these deities was accompanied by rites degrading to the worshippers, and showing strongly, by contrast, how thankful we ought to be for the revelation of the true God which the sacred writings convey to us.

LACEDÆMON, *is, f.*, or Sparta.—A flourishing state in the south of Greece, under a limited monarchy. It had two kings; but their power was greatly controlled by the Ephori and the chief magistrates. The inhabitants were trained after the strictest and most severe discipline, and became consequently most formidable soldiers; and they long rivalled the power of Athens. Their community does not appear, however, to have been graced by the refinements of intellect, science, or literature,—nor the pleasing amiabilities of life,—though they excelled in some points of political, social, and moral discipline, and in the martial virtues.

LACEDÆMONII, *orum, m.*—The Lacedæmonians.

LYCURGUS, *i, m.*—A noble Spartan, who relinquished his claim to the throne, and redressed several of the faulty regulations of the kingdom of Sparta; and gave a new code of laws to the state, remarkable for their austerity and severe discipline.

LYDI, *orum, m.*—The people of Lydia, in Asia Minor; anciently a very brave people, but afterwards spoilt by luxurious indulgence.

MACEDO, *ōnis*; *m. pl. Macedōnes*.—The Macedonians, a hardy and brave people, to the north of Greece, who, under Philip and Alexander, made great conquests.

MACEDONIA, *æ, f.*—A fertile district at the north of Greece, peopled

by a warlike race. After long obscurity, it became powerful under the politic government of Philip of Macedon, who took advantage of the dissensions and disorders of the more southern states—Athens, Thebes, and Lacedæmon—to acquire a supremacy over all Greece; and being succeeded by the martial and enterprising Alexander the Great, who conquered all the East, the Grecian empire (the third of the four great empires) became thus established. Aristotle, the most acute of the Grecian philosophers, was the tutor of Alexander; but neither on his pupil, nor upon the Macedonian nation, was he successful in impressing the philosophic or refined spirit which characterized Athens.

MARS, tis, m.—The god of war. See Remarks on *Jupiter*.

MEDITERRANEUS, a, um, inland.—It is generally applied to the Mediterranean Sea.

MELITA, æ, f.—Malta, an island to the south of Sicily, surrounded by rugged rocks.

MERCURIUS, i, m.—The god of eloquence, and the messenger of the gods. See Remarks on Ancient Mythology, after *Jupiter*.

METHONE, es, f. (Greek subst.)—A town in Greece.

MILO, onis, m.—A Cretan, famous for his bodily strength.

MINERVA, æ, f.—The goddess of wisdom. See *Jupiter*.

MITHRIDATES, is, m.—A king of Pontus, in Asia, who carried on wars against the Romans.

NILUS, i, m.—To this river Egypt is greatly indebted for its fertility. It traverses the extent of the country from the south to the north,—and then spreading itself into several streams at the Delta, enters the Mediterranean. It annually overflows its banks at the Delta, covers the land with a rich mud, and it spreads its waters up the several canals at other places along its course; and the irrigation thus produced makes up for the want of rain. A part of the river abounds with crocodiles, some of which are twenty-five feet long.

NINUS, i, m.—A great conqueror, and the founder of the Assyrian empire; of whose grandeur and exploits a fabulous and exaggerated account was prevalent in the East.

NUMA POMPILIUS, gen. Numæ Pompilii.—Elected by the Romans, for his wisdom and moderation, to succeed Romulus. He is said to

have tamed and civilized the ferocious character of his subjects, and so have introduced religious institutions and peaceful arts. He reigned in peace for forty-three years.

OLYMPIA, s.—The name of the town near which the games were held.

OLYMPICI LUDI.—The Olympic games were the most important of all the Grecian public festivals. They are said to have been instituted by Hercules in honour of Jupiter Olympius. They were re-instituted in 776 B.C.; and the Grecians used this as the beginning of their æra, or usual date. They occurred in rather more than four years; so that each Olympiad may be reckoned as of four years' continuance. In the games were exhibited contests of boxing, running, leaping, wrestling, and throwing the quoit. Besides these there were horse and chariot races, and also trials of skill in poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts. The victor obtained a crown of olive, given publicly by the appointed judges; and as all Greece was present by deputies at these games, it was reckoned the highest possible honour to be distinguished at them; and the chief men of the noblest families appeared as competitors for the prize.

OLYMPICUS, a, um.—Olympic, at Olympia.

OLYMPUS, i, m.—A lofty mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, which from its height was feigned by the poets to be the habitation of the gods, and is spoken of as heaven.

PANOFION, ònis, m.—A Roman citizen who was proscribed, but saved his life through the fidelity of his slave.

PAULUS, i, m.—The name taken by Saul when he became an Apostle.

PERSÆ, arum, m.—The Persians were originally a hardy and brave race, and they wrested the sovereignty from the Medes, under whose dominion they had continued for some time. They further overthrew the Babylonians, and established their own supremacy as the second grand universal empire.

PERSEPOLIS, is, f.—The ancient capital of Persia; destroyed by Alexander the Great in revenge for the destruction of the Grecian temples by the Persians.

PERSICUM IMPERIUM.—This empire rose under Cyrus, 536 B.C.; and under Xerxes, Darius, and other sovereigns, held an imposing

influence over all the nations in the vicinity. The capital was Persepolis, where the display of eastern splendour and despotic authority superseded the primitive Persian manners. The Persians worshipped the sun and the heavenly bodies as representatives of Deity ; but they made no image or representation of God.

PERSICUS, a, um.—Persian.

PHILIPPUS, i, m.—King of Macedon. He was a prince of great talents and ambitious character. *See* Macedonia.

PHILOMELA, æ, f.—The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, said to have been changed into a nightingale.

PHENICES, um, m.—The Phœnicians, a maritime people at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, famous for their voyages and mercantile traffic. The Carthaginians traced their descent from them.

PHOCION, onis, m.—A noble Athenian, who after many eminent public services was condemned to die, and ended his life by poison.

PIREUS, a, um.—A port and harbour of Athens.

PISO, onis, m.—Publius Piso, a Roman orator.

PLATO, ōnis, m.—One of the most celebrated philosophers of Greece ; famous for the sweetness and elegance of his language, and for the depth and acuteness of his theories.

PLINIUS, i, m.—There were two eminent Romans of this name. *Pliny the Elder* wrote a Natural History. In his eagerness to inspect Vesuvius he lost his life by venturing too near the volcano.—*Pliny the Younger*, the nephew of *Pliny the Elder*, lived at the end of the first century of the Christian era, and being proconsul of Bithynia, he persecuted the Christians. He gives involuntarily, in a letter to Trajan, a very honourable testimony to their firmness in enduring persecution, and of the purity of their lives and characters.

POMPEIUS, i, m.—There were several distinguished Romans of this name. Cneius Pompeius, the Great, was the one who formed the triumvirate with Cæsar and Crassus : and in this early party Pompey used the oppressive weapons which were afterwards turned against himself ; for Cæsar and Pompey became opposed to each other ; and Pompey and Cato tried in vain to uphold the liberty and independence of Rome, which Cæsar soon

crushed. Pompey fled to Egypt, and through the treachery of Ptolemy was assassinated when he landed.

POSTUMUS, i, m.—The name of a Roman, a friend of Horace.

ΠΡΙΑΜΟΣ, i, m.—Priam, the aged and venerable king of Troy, who, from a state of great prosperity, and from having a numerous and happy family around him, was reduced to the melancholy lot of seeing one after another fall in the unhappy war which Paris brought upon Troy by his profligate abduction of Helen, the wife of Menelaus. This brought all Greece confederate in arms to revenge the insult ; and the history of this expedition forms the basis of the Greek and Latin poetry. The worthy Priam had to witness the dreadful death of the good and brave Hector, and at last himself perished at the overthrow of his capital.

PROCULEIUS, i, m.—A Roman knight, a great favourite of Augustus, and renowned for his kind liberality to his brothers.

PUBLIUS, i, m.—A name held by many Romans.

ΠΥΡΕΛΛΙ, orum, pl. m.—A city and sea-port of Campania, in Italy.

ΠΥΡΑΜΙΔΕΣ, um, f.—Immense Egyptian monuments, rising from a square base to a point in appearance. The largest, that of Cheops, is about 130 feet higher than St. Paul's. They were sepulchral monuments. In some of the rooms a sarcophagus, or stone coffin, has been found. In one pyramid are the bones of an ox, which probably was an object of worship ; in another, human bones, possibly those of a king. There are many pyramids : several of them have been opened. They were probably the work of captive slaves, and one or more of them in all probability the work of the Israelites when oppressed in Egypt.

ΠΥΡΡΗΟΣ, i, 2, m.—The king of Epirus, who waged war with the Romans in support of the Tarentines. His character is distinguished by several traits of noble frankness and honourable integrity.

ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΑΣ, æ.—A philosopher who was contemporary with Tarquinius Superbus. He travelled in various countries to obtain information ; and was the founder of the Pythagorean school of philosophers. The principles of the school, though fanciful in some respects, were originally strict and pure.

RÉGULUS, i, m.—A noble Roman, who, being taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, and afterwards sent to Rome to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, being convinced such a precedent would act prejudicially upon the Roman soldiers, dissuaded his countrymen from listening to the proposal, though his own return to captivity was the foreseen result of his advice. He was, on his return to Carthage, put to death in the most cruel manner. His eyebrows were cut; he was exposed to the heat of the meridian sun; and afterwards confined in a barrel, whose sides were everywhere filled with large iron spikes, till he died in the greatest agony.

RHÉNUS, i, m.—The Rhine. The great river which divides Germany from Gaul.

ROMA, æ, f.—The proud empress of the world for many centuries, situated on the Tiber, to the south-west of Italy. By her gradual rise from a mere petty assemblage of settlers, B.C. 753, is evidenced the power of sound social institutions; and Rome must, in this respect, be considered to have eclipsed the three preceding universal empires. Not that Rome was perfect; but principles of liberty established by law, and the supremacy of law over all classes, was better understood there than elsewhere. It was at first governed by kings; and afterwards, on their expulsion, it was a republic, governed by consuls; and finally an empire.

ROMANUM IMPERIUM.—The commencement of this over foreign nations may be dated at the end of the second Punic war, 196 B.C.; for thenceforward they subdued Greece, Macedonia, and much of Asia: and as long as their delegated governors were held responsible to the Senate, their foreign territories were governed profitably; but toward the end of the last century before the Christian æra, characters arose whose bold measures released them from responsibility—such as Cæsar, Crassus, &c. Rome itself now sunk under the chains of its imperial rulers, the Cæsars; and the foreign dependencies were placed under the favourite generals of the emperor. The fall of the empire was in 476 A.D.

ROMANUS, a, um.—Roman.

ROMULUS, i.—The founder of Rome, who, according to the foolish

superstition of the times, was fabled to be the son of Mars. His measures in ordering Rome in its infant state appear judicious, especially the appointment of 100 senators—a council to assist and support the regal authority.

RUBRUM MARE.—The Red Sea.

SAMII, orum, m.—The inhabitants of Samos, an island on the coast of Asia Minor. There were two other islands of the same name.

SCIPIO, onis, m.—One of the noblest characters of Rome was Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, so called from his conquest of Africa. He distinguished himself first by saving his father's life in the battle near the Ticinus—afterwards by re-establishing the Roman authority in Spain—and then by reducing Carthage and conquering Hannibal at Zama. The Romans, though they behaved with ingratitude to him while living, expressed their high reverence for him when dead; and Scipio was regarded ever after as having been the pattern of virtue, innocence, courage, and liberality.

SCIPIO, P. NASICA.—Another celebrated Roman, of the same family, who appears to have added to the usual virtues of a Roman a taste for the elegances of life and for literary and refined society.

SCYTHÆ, æ, & in pl. SCYTHÆ, arum, m.—A widely-extended people along the north of Europe and Asia, whence the Germans and many European races are descended. They were in a very wild and uncivilised state during the Grecian and Roman supremacy, but possessed many simple virtues.

SEMIRAMIS, is & idos, f.—The queen of Ninus, who raised Babylon to its great glory and magnificence. She overran with her conquests the east; but at length died, when her fame had become stained by crimes of profligacy and cruelty.

SENÆCA, æ, m.—A learned and accomplished Roman knight. He was an orator, philosopher, poet, and historian. He was tutor to Nero, who, to his lasting disgrace, caused him to be put to death upon unfounded suspicion of his forming a conspiracy against him; but it is supposed that the emperor was annoyed by the contrast of the virtuous Seneca's character to his own.

SERVIVS TULLIVS.—The sixth king of Rome. He defeated the Vei-

entes and the Tuscans. He beautified the city of Rome, and improved its social institutions. He was murdered by the wicked Tarquin, his son-in-law.

SEVĒRUS. *See* Alexander SevĒrus.

SICILIA, æ, f.—Sicily. The largest and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean, at the foot of Italy. It flourished under several absolute princes. It was the scene of much contest, both to the various powers of Greece, and again between the Carthaginians and the Romans.

SOCRĀTES, is, m.—The wisest of the Athenian sages, whose mind rose above the prejudices and superstitions of his age. His conduct practically reprobated the vices of those around him, and his reverential worship of a supreme Deity was understood to be a renunciation of the worship of the innumerable false gods that the Athenians worshipped. The consequence was a malignant and violent accusation of his corrupting the youth, by teaching them to disrespect the national institutions and worship. He was condemned to drink poison, which he calmly submitted to, though his friends provided an escape from prison if he would consent to it. He declined this, and died with the dignity that had usually marked his character.

SOLOn, ōnis, m.—One of the seven distinguished wise men of Greece, and celebrated as the great lawgiver of the Athenians.

SPARTANUS, a, um.—A Spartan. (*See* *Lacedæmon*.)

SPARTIĀTÆ, arum, pl. m.—The Spartans, or Lacedæmonians.

SYRACUSÆ, arum, f. pl.—The capital of Sicily, naturally fortified by sea and land. It was built and inhabited by a colony of Corinthians.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, i, m.—The fifth king of Rome. He obtained the crown in preference to the children of Ancus Martius, to whom he was left guardian. Though guilty of this treachery, he reigned with moderation and popularity.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS—his grandson—obtained the crown by the most heinous murder of his father-in-law, Servius Tullius; and having reigned about twenty-five years, he and his family, having become odious by their tyranny and their crimes, were banished from Rome, and the regal government superseded by consuls.

TARTARUS, i, m., & pl. neut. **TARTARA**, orum.—The name given by the poets to the lowest part of the infernal regions.

THERÆ, arum, f.—Thebes, a celebrated city of Central Greece. The natives were considered to be of a heavy indolent character. Yet the spirited poet Pindar was born and educated there; and in the age of Epaminondas they were the leading power of all Greece. Thebes is chiefly remarkable for furnishing many of the tragic stories of the poets.

THEBANUS, a, um.—Belonging to Thebes.

TIBER, **TIBERIS**, is, m. or **TIBRIS**, m.—The river running through Rome. It divided Latium from Etruria.

TIBERIUS, i, m.—The third Roman emperor. After a hopeful commencement of his reign he sank into a tyrant and an abandoned sensualist.

TITUS, i, m.—The son of Vespasian, and the eleventh emperor of Rome. In his father's reign he led the Roman army against Jerusalem, which city he destroyed A.D. 70. He was a prince of very amiable and courteous disposition, for which he is much celebrated among the heathen writers.

TROJA, æ, f.—Troy, a city of Asia Minor, near Mount Ida. It was the celebrated scene of the long war which the Grecians undertook to recover Helen, whom Paris had carried off from Greece. After a war of ten years, and innumerable struggles and miseries, it fell a prey to the victorious Greeks; and was levelled to the ground with such complete destruction, that its actual position is difficult to be ascertained.

TROJANUS, a, um.—A Trojan. (See *Troja*.)

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, i, m.—The third king of Rome, renowned for the conquest of Alba, after the battle of the three Horatii and the three Curiatii. He then destroyed the rival city, and incorporated the inhabitants in the Roman city.

ULYSSES, is, m.—A distinguished chieftain of the Greeks at the siege of Troy, where Agamemnon, the leader of the Grecian army, greatly valued the counsel and assistance of Ulysses. According to Homer, his return was delayed by a series of accidents and interruptions for ten years. The narrative of this return is the interesting subject of the *Odyssey*.

VECTIS, is, f.—The Isle of Wight.

VESUVIUS, i, m.—A mountain of Campania, near Naples. It was fruitful and pleasant till the year 79, when, in the reign of Titus, it burst out with volcanic fires, and overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeii, and destroyed very many lives.

VIBIUS CRISPUS.—A witty courtier in the reign of Domitian.

VIRGILIUS, i, m.—The best Latin poet, and inferior only to Homer among the Greeks. His thoughts and feelings are not so forcible or touching as Homer's, and he has borrowed many of his best passages from the Grecian bard; but Virgil has always been greatly admired for the elegance, sweetness, and the measured dignity of his poetry.

XENOCRATES, is, m.—A philosopher of Chalcedon in Bithynia, in Asia Minor, and one of Plato's disciples.

XENOPHON, ontis, m.—An Athenian, deservedly celebrated as a general, as an historian, and as a philosopher. He had received in his youth the best instruction of the times from Socrates, and he showed that he had profited by it. Being employed in Asia by the younger Cyrus, he, after the death of that prince, ably conducted the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, through innumerable difficulties, safe back to their own country. His work, which gives the remarkable sayings of Socrates, has been highly prized as a golden treatise. His other works are also very interesting, and highly estimated.

XERXES, is, m.—A mighty monarch of Persia, who continued the expeditions which his father, the first Darius, had undertaken against Greece. Some striking anecdotes are related of his barbaric pride and folly; but there is also one which demonstrates a better feeling. It is recorded that, when he reviewed his vast army—which, with the camp followers, amounted to more than five millions of people—the monarch wept at reflecting that, of all this multitude, not one would survive after a few years. He was discomfited in his campaign, and escaped as a single fugitive back to Persia, where, surrendering himself to luxurious and vicious indulgences, he was slain by the captain of his guards.

ETYMOLOGICAL PARSING.

TO BE WRITTEN BY STUDENTS OF PART I.

Let a large Exercise Book have its left-hand pages ruled according to Specimen 1, for Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns, Participles, and Verbs; and its right-hand pages ruled according to Specimen 2, for Prepositions, Conjunctions, Adverbs, and Interjections.

Then let the Pupil be required three or four times a week to take a small portion of his next Latin lesson, and write off twelve or twenty words of it in their appropriate compartments.

I have sometimes divided an Exercise Book into eight compartments, and directed the Pupil to write in the eight different compartments the eight several parts of speech; but this would be too minute for a large class of Pupils.

Now, suppose the Pupil has these sentences to analyse from. p. 38 to 40:—

Heu quàm difficile est crimen non prodère vultu!

Hei mihi! quot mala me premunt.

Inter se contraria sunt virtus et vitium.

Animus noster ut oculus, se non videns, alia cernit,
atque aliena curat. Nostra vitia frequenter nos latent.

Observe how the several parts of speech are distributed in the Specimen pages that follow.

SPECIMEN 1.—WORDS DECLINED.

1. Subst. or Subst. Pron.	Meaning	Case	Numb.	Gend.	Decl.	Nom. Gen.	Governed by, or before the Verb —
crimen vultus mihi—Sub. Pr.	<i>a fault by the look to me</i>	acc. abl. dat.	s. s. s.	n. m. o. g.	3 4	crimen vultus ego mei	acc. after prodere abl. of manner gov. by hei

2. Adj., Adj. Pronoun, or Participle	Meaning	Case	Numb.	Gend.	Of () terminations	Nom. Case	Agreeing with
difficile noster—Adj. Pr. videns—Part.	<i>difficult our seeing</i>	nom. nom. nom.	s. s. s.	n. m. m.	3 3 1	difficile, o noster, re, rum videns	negotium understood animus oculus

3. Verb	Meaning	Voice	Conj.	Mood	Tense	N. Pers.	Pres.	Perf. Sup.	Infin.	To agree with, or governed by
est prodere praesumpt	<i>it is to betray oppress</i>	— act. act.	— 3 3	Ind. Inf. Ind.	pr. pr. pr.	s. — pl.	3 3 3	sum prodidi sum	esse dare praesumere	nom. the sentence used as a Subst. to agree with nom. maia

SPECIMEN 2.—WORDS UNDECLINED.

Prepositions.	Meaning.	Governing the Ac. or Abl. —.
inter	<i>between</i>	<i>governing acc. se</i>
Conjunctions.	Meaning.	Coupling — to —.
et	<i>and</i>	<i>vitium to virtus</i>
atque	<i>and</i>	<i>curat to cernit</i>
Adverbs.	Meaning.	Derived from —.
quàm	<i>how</i>	
frequenter	<i>often</i>	<i>frequens</i>
Interjections.	Meaning.	Governing the — case.
heu	<i>alas</i>	
hei	<i>woe</i>	<i>governing the dative mihi</i>

PROPRIA QUÆ MARIBUS.

It may be of service for Tutors occupied in preparing Pupils for the Public Schools to point out the system of using portions of the "Propria quæ maribus," to account for the genders of nouns.

For this purpose, I take a list of substantives from pages 77 to 81 of this work, with a few others, and affix numbers to those substantives severally. The pupil must be required to quote by heart the rule from "Propria quæ maribus" which has *the same number* affixed to it; and when he can do this with facility, he will have learnt how to apply the same rules to other substantives. I myself consider that a pupil need not learn these rules till he has learnt to construe with ease.

List of Substantives.

From page 77 to p. 81.

rex, 16.	arbor, 22.
consul, 20.	fructus, 10.
Roma, 4.	pomum, 6.
Hannibal, 1.	sapor, 17.
iter, 24.	flos, 16.
Carthago, 4.	odor, 17.
Cicero, 1.	vis, 7.
Cæsar, 1.	virtus, 15.
canis, 14.	mors, 15.
Deus, 10.	vita, 7.
mundus, 10.	lepus, 20.
hora, 7.	damnum, 6.
onus, 23.	dolor, 17.
beneficium, 6.	potentia, 7.
avis, 7.	mens, 15.
rete, 12.	cupido, 21.
laus, 15.	litera, 7.

epistola, 7.	negotium, 6.
parens, 19.	gens, 15.
civis, 14.	rus, 18.
agricola, 14 or 8.	bos, 19.
arma, as pl. of 2 decl. n. 6.	regio, 15.
humus, 11.	bellum, 6.
victus, 10.	infortunium, 6.
tellus, 15.	Christianus, 10.

Other Substantives.

ignis, 9.	Tibris, 2.
amnis, 13.	Rhenus, 2.
quercus, 5.	Diana, 3.
piscis, 9.	Juno, 3.
domus, 11.	

THE RULES FOR GENDERS,

or portions from "Propria quæ maribus" of the Eton Latin Grammar, which a pupil should be accustomed to repeat, in order to account for the gender of substantives.

Masculines.

1. Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur mascula dicas;
Ut sunt Divorum; Mars, Bacchus, Apollo: Virorum;
Ut, Cato, Virgilius.
2. ———— Fluviorum; ut, Tibris, Orontes:
Mensium; ut, October: Ventorum; ut, Liba, Notus, Auster.

Feminines.

3. Propria fœmineum referentia nomina sexum,
Fœmineo generi tribuuntur: sive Dearum
Sunt; ut, Juno, Venus: Muliebria; ut, Anna, Philotis.
4. Urbium; ut, Elis, Opus: Regionum; ut, Græcia, Persis:
Insulæ item nomen; ceu, Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.
5. Appellativa arborum erunt muliebria; ut, alnus.

Neuters.

6. Attamen ex cunctis suprà, reliquisque, notandum,
Omne quod exit in -um, seu Græcum, sive Latinum,
Esse genus neutrum: sic invariabile nomen.

THE FIRST SPECIAL RULE.

Nouns not increasing in the Genitive.

Feminines.

7. Nomen non crescens genitivo; ceu, caro carnis,
Capra capræ, nubes nubis; genus est muliebre.

Masculines.

8. Mascula nomina in -a dicuntur multa virorum;
Ut, scriba, &c.
9. _____ Orbis,
Collis, mensis, ensis, fustis, funis,
Panis, crinis, ignis et piscis.
10. Mascula in -er; ceu, venter: in -os, vel -us; ut, logos, annus.
11. Fœminei at generis sunt, mater, humus, domus, alvus,
Porticus, atque tribus, socrus, nurus, et manus, idus.

Neuters.

12. Neutrum nomen in -e, si gignit -is; ut, mare, rete.

Doubtful.

13. Incerti generis sunt finis, amnis, specus, anguis, &c.

Common.

14. Compositum à verbo dans -a, commune duorum est;
Grajugena à gigno, agricola à colo, id advena monstrant
A venio: Adde senex, anriga, juvenis, testis,
Civis, canis, hostis.

THE SECOND SPECIAL RULE.

Nouns increasing long in the Genitive.

Feminines.

15. Nomen, crescentis penultima si genitivi
Syllaba acuta sonat, velut hæc, pietas pietätis,
Virtus virtutis, monstrant, genus est muliebre.]

Masculines.

16. Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba nomina quedam :
Sal, sol, ren, mos, flos, ros, mus, dens, pons et fons,
Rex, grex gregis, &c.
17. Mascula in -er, -or, et -os : ceu, crater, conditor, heros.

Neuters.

18. Sunt neutralia et hæc monosyllaba nomina ; mel, fel,
Lac, far, ver, æs, cor, vas vasis, os oasis, et oris,
Rus, thus, jus, crus, pus.

Common.

19. Sunt commune, parens, auctorque, infans, adolescens,
Dux, hæres, custos, bos, fur, sus, atque sacerdos.

THE THIRD SPECIAL RULE.

Nouns increasing short in the Genitive.

Masculines.

20. Nomen, crescentis penultima si genitivi
Sit gravis, ut sanguis genitivo sanguinis, est mas.

Feminines.

21. Fœminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon in -do,
Quod -dinis, atque in -go, quod dat -ginis, in genitivo.
22. _____ Adjice virgo,
Grando, fides, compes, teges, et seges, arbor, hyemsque.

Neuters.

23. Est neutrale genus signans rem non animatam
Nomen in -a, ut problema ; -en, ut omen ; -ar, ut jubar ;
-Ur, ut jecur ; -us, ut onus ; -put, ut occiput.
24. Sunt neutra, cadaver, verber, iter, &c.

THE PRINCIPAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

These Rules are needed by young Students, and therefore should be committed to memory by small portions at first, and then repeated in larger portions, till the whole are well understood, and the pupil is able to apply them.

Roman capitals throughout the work refer to these Rules.

THE VERB AND THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

A A VERB PERSONAL agrees with its nominative case in number and person: as,

Sera nunquam *est* ad bonos mores *via*.

The way to good manners is never too late.

A. I.—The nominative of pronouns is seldom expressed, unless for the sake of distinction or emphasis: as,

Vos damnâstis.

You have condemned me, i. e. *you* and no one else.

THE ADJECTIVE AND THE SUBSTANTIVE.

B ADJECTIVES, participles, and pronouns, agree with the substantive, in gender, number, and case: as,

Rāra āvis in terris, nīgroque sīmīllīma cygno.
An uncommon bird in the world, and very
much like (to) a black swan.

B. I.—When the Adjective is masculine without a Substantive expressed, the word *homo* or *homines*, or some masculine substantive, is understood: as,

Boni rari, good *men* are scarce.

B. II.—When the Adjective is feminine without a Substantive, it agrees with some feminine substantive understood.

B. III.—When the Adjective is neuter without a Substantive, the word *negotium* or *negotia*, or some neuter substantive, is understood: as,

Omnia, all *things*.

B. IV.—Adjective Pronouns also agree with masculine, feminine, or neuter Substantives understood: thus, *suos* means *his men*, *sua* his things, &c.

THE RELATIVE AND THE ANTECEDENT.

C THE RELATIVE agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person: as,

———Vir bonus est quis?

Qui consulta patrum, *qui* leges juraque servat.

Who is a good *man*? He *who* observes the decrees of the senate, *he who* keeps the laws and the statutes.

The Teacher must explain the following additional Rules about the Relative:—

- C. I.—If no Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is in the nominative case: as,

Vir, *qui servat* consulta patrum.

- C. II. But if a Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by the Verb, or by some other word in the sentence: as,

Epistola, *quam* Cæsar scripserat.

The letter *which* Cæsar had written.

Here *quam* is governed by *scripserat*.

Ii, *quorum* laus emōri non potest.

Those whose glory cannot die.

Here *quorum* is governed in the genitive by *laus*.

TWO SUBSTANTIVES OCCURRING TOGETHER.

- D WHEN TWO SUBSTANTIVES of a different signification meet together, the latter is put in the genitive: as,

Crescit *amor nummi*, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.

The love *of money* increases, as much as the money itself increases.

- E** **TWO SUBSTANTIVES** respecting the same thing are put in the same case: as,
 Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.
 Riches, the incentives of evils, are dug out of the earth.

- F** **PRAISE, DISPRAISE, or the QUALITY** of a thing, is put in the ablative, also the genitive: as,
 Ingenui vultûs puer, *ingenuique pudoris*. (Gen.)
 A boy of an open countenance, and of ingenuous modesty.
 Vir nullâ fide.
 A man of no integrity.

ADJECTIVES GOVERNING A GENITIVE.

- G** **ADJECTIVES** which signify desire, knowledge, memory, fear, and the contrary to these, require a genitive: as,
 Est natura hominum novitatis avida.
 The nature of man is fond of novelty.

ADJECTIVES GOVERNING A DATIVE.

- H** **ADJECTIVES** whereby advantage, disadvantage, likeness, unlikeness, pleasure, submission, or relation to a thing is signified, require a dative: as,
 Si facis ut patriâ sit idoneus, utilis agris.
 If you take care, that he is serviceable to (his) country, useful to the lands.

ADJECTIVES GOVERNING AN ABLATIVE OR GENITIVE.

- I** ADJECTIVES which relate to plenty or want require sometimes an ablative, sometimes a genitive: as,

Dives equum, dives pictai vestis et auri.

Rich in horses, rich in embroidered raiment and gold.

(*Pictai* is the old Latin form for *pictæ*.)

Melle fœcundissimus.

Most abundant in honey.

- J** ADJECTIVES and substantives govern an ablative, signifying the cause, form, or manner of a thing: as,

Pallidus ira.

Pale with anger.

- K** COMPARATIVES, when they may be explained by *quam*, receive an ablative: as,

Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.

(*Id est, quàm aurum, quàm virtutis.*)

Silver is of less value than gold, gold than virtue.

VERBS FOLLOWED BY A NOMINATIVE.

- L** VERBS SUBSTANTIVE; as *sum, forem, fio, existo*; verbs passive of calling, as *nominor, appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor*; and the like to

these, as *videor, habeor, existimor*, have the same cases after them as before : as,

Deus est summum bonum.

God is the chief good.

THE VERB SUM FOLLOWED BY A NOMINATIVE.

M SUM requires a genitive as often as it implies possession, duty, sign; or that which has respect to anything : as,

Pecus est Melibœi.

The cattle is (the property of) Melibœus'.

VERBS FOLLOWED BY A DATIVE.

N ALL VERBS govern a dative of the object, or the person, or *to* or *for* whom *any* (thing) is acquired, or taken away : as,

Mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur.

Neither is there sowing or mowing for me in this matter.

N. I.—Verbs of giving and restoring govern a dative : as,

Fortuna multis dat nimis, satis nulli.

Fortune gives too much to many, enough to none.

O VERBS compounded with the adverbs *benè satis, malè*; and with these prepositions, *præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter*, generally govern a dative : as,

Dii tibi benefaciant.

May the gods do good to you !

- P** *Est, for HABEO, governs a dative: as,*
Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta
noverca.
 For I have a father at home, (and) a severe
 step-mother.

VERBS FOLLOWED BY AN ACCUSATIVE.

- Q** **VERBS** transitive, of whatever kind, whether active, deponent, or common, require an accusative: as,
Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est.
 Avoid an inquisitive person, for the same is a blab.

VERBS FOLLOWED BY AN ABLATIVE.

- R** **EVERY** verb admits an ablative, signifying the instrument, or cause, or manner of an action: as,
Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis.
 These endeavour to defend (themselves) with darts, those with stones.
- S** **AN ABLATIVE**, taken absolutely, is joined to any verbs: as,
Imperante Augusto, natus est Christus; imperante Tiberio, crucifixus.
 Christ was born when Augustus was emperor, He was crucified, when Tiberius was emperor.

T **TO PASSIVE VERBS** is added an ablative of the *agent*, but with the preposition *à* or *ab* going before it; and sometimes a dative is added: as,

Laudatur *ab his*, culpatur *ab illis*.

He is praised by these, he is blamed by those.

Nec cernitur *ulli*.

Nor is he perceived by any one.

THE LATTER OF TWO VERBS PUT IN THE INFINITIVE.

U **VERBS** of the infinitive mood are added to certain verbs, participles, and adjectives: as,
Dicere quæ puduit, scribere. jussit amor.
 Love commanded (me) to write, what I was
 ashamed to speak.

ABOUT TIME.

V **NOUNS** which signify a *point* of time, are more commonly put in the ablative: as,
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.
 No mortal is wise at all hours.

W **BUT** those which signify *duration* of time, are commonly put in the accusative: as,
Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos.
 Here their kings shall reign full three hundred years.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

- X** Impersonal verbs have not a nominative: as,
Juvat ire sub umbras.
 It is pleasant to go under the shade.

PARTICIPLES.

- Y** PARTICIPLES govern the cases of the verbs from which they are formed: as,
 — Duplices *tendens* ad sidera *palmas*,
 Talia voce refert.
 Spreading both his hands towards heaven, he utters such (words).

CONJUNCTIONS.

- Z** CONJUNCTIONS, copulative and disjunctive, connect the like cases, moods, and tenses: as,
Socrates docuit Xenophontem et Platonem.
 Socrates taught Xenophon and Plato.

METHOD OF ORAL PARSING.

A SUBSTANTIVE.

- is a Substantive of the — declension, like —, from nominative —, genitive —.
 It is here of the — gender, — number, — case.

*Then state which-
ever of the fol-
lowing is appro-
priate.*

To come before the Verb —.

Governed by the Verb —, Rule —.

The latter of two Substantives, whereof

— is the former: Rule D., &c. &c.

Governed by the preposition —.

AN ADJECTIVE.

— is an Adjective, of — terminations, from —, like —.

It is here used in the — gender, — number, — case, to agree with its Substantive —: Rule B., adding *B. I.* or *B. II.* where applicable.

The degrees of comparison are — Compar. — Superl.

A PRONOUN

will either class with the Substantives or Adjectives, according as it is a Substantive Pronoun or an Adjective Pronoun.

For Adjective Pronouns use Rule B., or *B. III.*

A RELATIVE PRONOUN.

— is a Relative Pronoun, from —.

It is here used in the — gender, — number, — case, to agree with the Substantive — understood (or expressed).

And it is of — gender, — number, and — person, to agree with its Antecedent —: Rule C.

Why is it of the — case?

By *C. I.* page 236, If no nominative, &c.

By *C. II.* page 236, But if a nominative, &c.

A VERB.

— is a Verb — of the — conjugation, like —.

The principal parts are: present —, perfect —, supine —, infinitive —.

It is here used in — mood, — tense, — number, — person, to agree with its nominative case — : Rule A., or *A. I.*

If of the subjunctive or infinitive mood, state why, and the Rule.

For *Participles* name the principal parts of the Verb, as above, and use also the formula as for an adjective.

A PREPOSITION.

— is a Preposition governing the — case.

A CONJUNCTION.

— is a Conjunction, coupling — to — : Rule Z.

For *Adverbs and Interjections*—it will be sufficient to state that they are such.

Derivations may be traced when the Pupil can do it; as, *doctè*, from *doctus*. Also in the other parts of speech; as, *definitus*, from *de* and *finio*.

THE END.

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